The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,062 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
CATHAY	2263	500	M. de Horne	2nd Aug.
*P. PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*P. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th "
*P. MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3033	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*P. VALETTA	4211	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
NIZAM	2726	550	R. Hazelwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked P. proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Masagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO LLOYD'S HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	7th August.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	7th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	14th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all othe steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED MEAT EXTRACTS.

Liebig's Liquid Extract of Meat	per phial,	Rs. 1, 2, and 3-8	
Liebig's Extract of Beef	" " "	1-4	and 2-4
Liebig's Extract of Mutton	" " "		3-0
Extract of Chicken	" jar "		1-12

CAUTION.—It is absolutely necessary to see that the above preparations bear the Company's name, as the most unprincipled imitations are abroad.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE.

A LIQUER-GLASSFUL contains the nourishing constituents of a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. For debilitated patients it is one of the most nutritious stimulants that can be given.

Per bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ABEL'S PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS.

AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881, and bearing stamp of Board of Trade, Complete in case.

Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 30, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 5, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-8,	5-4,	10-0	each.

The above prices include filling with Lime ready for use.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS SOLUBLE CRESOL.

(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere.
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant.
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs.
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0	10
" Fine Pearl	2 lb. "	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON	½lb tins	2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN	"	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	"	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	"	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	"	3	8
CORN FLOUR	in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory		0	10
" " " { and Moore's	per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d.	tin	2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
" RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
" " "	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING Feathers, Gloves, Cutlery, Edibles, and all perishable articles during Wet or Damp Weather.

Also essential to Smokers as the only means of producing really dry, mature, and properly ripened Cigars, and of preserving Matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.

1 quart capacity Rs. 2-8 2 quarts capacity Rs. 3-8.
4 " " " 5 7 " " " 10.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

CLARETS

ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ... 10 12 6 0

BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ... 10 12 6 0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ... 13 8 7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ... 17 0 10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ... 22 0 12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet 27 0 15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet 34 0 18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Can supply any requisite, and will be glad to give any information wanted.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ... Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints ... Rs. 75
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TEA SERVICES

IN CHOICE PATTERNS OF ELECTRO-PLATE Tete-a-Tete and full size Teapots.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, [illegible] with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders [illegible] to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FOR PHENYLE.

The best & most agreeable Disinfectant.
Non-corrosive—Non-poisonous.
In 8 As. & Re. 1 Bottles.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.

COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orafige Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Rahtjen's Composition for Ship's Bottom.
Hartmann's Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall TO-MORROW, at 5-30 p.m., in aid of the above Fund. Admission One Rupee. The programme will be advertised to-morrow.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th July, 1887.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

THE TENDERS received by the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, Bombay, will be opened at his office at 11 o'clock, local time, on TUESDAY, the 2nd August.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Accountant-General.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police for the year M. E. 1063 will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, till noon on the 15th August 1887.

2. For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to O. H. BENSLEY, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum: Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 15th July 1887.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ per one-quarter Share for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1887, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 3rd August 1887, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 11th August, 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KARMALLY JOOSUB DATTOOANY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property:—

Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property, or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,833 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3188, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Lakhamsey Napoo and partly by land in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Mooljee Jeevraj, on or towards the north by Kalian Street, on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Mooljee Jiwraj, and in or towards the south by Thanna Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 36,38,40 and45 to 59 and Ward Nos. 5789 to 5191 and 5197 to 5199, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the said Karmally Joosub Dattooany—Dated at Bombay, this 30th day of July, 1887.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOR SALE, a pair of Horizontal Compound High and Low Pressure Condensing ENGINES, nominal Horse Power 60, combined High Pressure Cylinder 13 in. lid, 4 feet. 6 in. stroke, Low Pressure, Cylinder 31½ in. dia. 3 feet stroke complete. Maker—Benjamin Goodfellow and Company, of Hyde, near Manchester, in 1865.

Also a new pair of Horizontal High and Low Pressure Compound Condensing Tandem Engines of 150 indicated Horse Power; High Pressure Cylinder 14 in. dia. Low Pressure Cylinder 24 in. dia. 3 feet. stroke, with Steel Spiral Springs and Automatic Expansion Valves, &c., &c., complete in working order. Maker—Ashton Frost and Company, Blackburn, in 1884.

The Engines first abovementioned are at present working satisfactorily at 38 to 40 revolutions, with 240 to 260 indicator Horse Power, driving 17,500 spindles, viz., 10,000 throstle spindles, and 7,500 mule spindles, with it preperation, and the Engine secondly abovementioned are working very economically at 55 revolutions per minute, consuming about 130 maunds of wood; and can easily work 500 to 45 looms with its preparation.

The abovement oned Engines will be on view any day for the next three weeks with their appurtenances in the course of working, excepting Sundays and Holidays.

The Proprietors of the Mills are desirous of replacing the same in that a pair of new and more powerful Engines may be erected to drive 25,000 spindles and 300 or more looms.

Any person desirous of making an offer for either of the above pair of Engines is requested to address "A. P.," *Bombay Gazette*, when it will be taken into consideration and either be accepted or rejected.

The delivery of either of the pair of Engines or both will have to be taken at Ahmedabad within one month after the date of the acceptance of such offer.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of Through-routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
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GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER,
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HIGH QUALITY
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		Rs. as.
Golden Block Mixture .....per 1 lb. tin		3 4
Do. do.	„ ½ „	1 12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... ..	„ ¼ „	0 14
Golden Shag	„ ½ „	1 12
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Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick.....	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	„
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo.....	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo.....	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick ...	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM,— Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	„
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SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2 8	„
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CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo	1 0	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, (cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	3 0	per 1,000.
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RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above...	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished.....	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick.....	1 4	„
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope.....	1 4	„
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our Firm of Mr. HENRY ADAIR RICHARDSON, and Mr. FREDERICK LIDDELL STEEL ceased yesterday.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1887.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Head Office, an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid for the half-year ending 30th June last to the Shareholders of the above Company in Bombay by drafts on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Singapore. Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents in Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th July, 1887.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a LOOM-SHED and other small BUILDINGS will be received by the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1887.

Conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

Plans of the Works can be seen at the Office of the Company during office-hours.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July, 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

APPARTMENT.

A PPARTMENT with COMFORTABLE BOARD to be had in a pleasantly situated bungalow in Bellasis Road under the personal supervision of a lady. Terms Rs. 100 per month. Reference Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED ourselves in Bombay as General Merchants and Machinery Agents. We are prepared to undertake the supply of any kind of Machinery and Stores at the cheapest cost, for our business relations are entirely confined to the Manufacturers only.

Arrangements have been made for the keeping of a good stock of Mill stores. We are also prepared to buy and sell all Merchandize at a small commission both in India and England.

Soliciting the patronage of the Public.

G. SIRDAKAR & Co.,
62, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 21st July, 1887.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive, adopt, and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1887.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but one of whom is eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th instant to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible]
Managers.

Bombay, 26th July 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for five months, say August—December 1887.

Forms of Tenders—Schedules A. and B.—can be had at this office, where Samples also can be seen. Each Schedule can be tendered for separately.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form and superscribed

"TENDERS FOR STATIONERY"

by 1-0 p.m. (Gunfire) on the 2nd August next.

Delivery to be given free on trucks at Waree Bunder. The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. on the total estimated amount of the Contract as Security for the due fulfilment of the same.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent.

Treacher's Buildings (Fort) Bombay, 25th July 1887.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd. proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great bugbear of the Indian tobacco.

(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.

(3.) That the very light rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.

(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 19 per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 ..... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 ..... „ 25 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Dubordo Gourmet and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

BYCULLA CLUB—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August 1887, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1887.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.

TRUSTEES.

The Archdeacon of Bombay. | The Accountant General.
The Senior Presidency Chaplain. | The Principal of the Elphinstone College.
The Collector of Bombay.

THIS SCHOOL occupies an excellent site on the Esplanade, with large spacious rooms and dormitories open to the sea-breeze on all sides, under the care of a qualified European Lady Superintendent.

The scale of Tuition fees is as follows:—

		Per Mensem. Rs. a
Standards I. and II.		„ 4
Do. III.	IV.	„ 5
Do.	V.	„ 6
Do.	VI.	„ 6
Do.	VII.	„ 7
Do.	VIII.	„ 8
Matriculation Class		Rs. 10

The Education offered comprises all the subjects required by the Government standards, including those of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, for which candidates are carefully prepared.

A limited number of Boarders are received.

The rate of Boarding fees will be arranged in each case by the Lady Superintendent.

For terms and prospectus, apply to Miss CHAPMAN, Lady Principal.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 9 of 1886.

VISHWANATH DAMODHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No. 85, in Kapurwady, near Baulcshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

RAGHUNATH DAMODHER, residing in House No.—, at Chowpatty, DINNANATH DAMODHER, residing in a Chawl, in the said Kapoorwady, BHASKER RAGHOONATH, son of the said RUGHOONATH DAMODHUR, residing in House No.—, at Parel, KESHOW DINNANATH and GAJANAN DINNANATH, sons of the said DINNANATH DAMODHER, both minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian ad litem (DINANATH DAMODHER) residing in the said Kapurwady, with their father DINANATH DAMODHER, NARBADABAI, widow of DAMODHER BALAJI, deceased, residing in House No.—, in the said Kapurwady, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants .....Defendants.

And

In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the Matter of RAGHOONATH DAMODHER, VISHWANATH DAMODHER and BHASKER RAGHOONATH.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above-mentioned suit, dated the [illegible] day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Damodher Balajee, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died in Bombay, in or about the month of August, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1887.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 1st August 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, July 20.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company, Rampart Row, in the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the first day of August 1887, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the undermentioned Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1)—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882."

(2)—"To appoint Liquidators for the above purpose and to fix their remuneration."

(3)—"That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named 'The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited,' with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between this Company, and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."

"That the said form of Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the [illegible] Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into the said Agreement with such new Company when incorporated, on the terms of the said form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect."

"That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to Section 124 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, good will, cash and assets of this Company to the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rupees 500 each, credited as paid up in the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement."

That in case of the decease at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."—Dated the 23rd day of July 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts for the supply of Hay to the Commissariat Departments at those stations for the Calendar year 1888. The contract at Kurrachee will be for the official year 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices

Bombay ..... } Under Classes B, D, E, F, of Schedule No. 1.
Poona .....
Ahmednagar .....
Mhow .....
Nusseerabad .....
Neemuch .....
Kurrachi .....
Deesa .....
Ahmedabad .....
Assirgarh .....
Deesa for Abu and .....
Abu Road Station .....
Deolali .....

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 5th July 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from which the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 48 0	„ 50 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra.....	Rs. 0 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer.....	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Johannisberger.....	„ 17 0	„ —
Leibfraumilch.....	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein.....	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg.....	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer.....	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Marcobrunner.....	„ 28 0	„ 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne.....	Rs. 20 0	„ —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc.....	„ 14 0	„ —
Les Canons.....	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ —
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ —
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ —
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	„ —
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	„ —

From MUNNER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 13 0	„ —
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ —
Chateau Lascombes	„ 30 0	„ —

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	„ —

From J. ROSNER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	„ —
Chateau Rosner	„ 16 0	„ —

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar.....	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose.....	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy.....	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Bars ..... { fils.	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ..	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne... ..	„ 36 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay.....	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ *	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Rosenbrau Bavarian Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles.....	„ 5 4	„ —
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	„ —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	„ —
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	„ —
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	„ —

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	„ —
„ Finest	„ 18 0	„ —
Vin Mousseque a case of 24 Bottles ...	„ 40 0	„ —
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	„ —
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	„ 15 0	„ —
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	„ —
Vinegar in tins from 1½ to 20 lbs. ...	„ 0 11	per lb.
Best

BOMBAY.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Kt. of St. John, from Cardiff; and Arabia (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Chupra (s), Rangcon.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Queen Victoria entered the harbour yesterday.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Mr. J. H. Steel, A. V. D., is to read a paper on "Wild Horses" at the meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, to be held this afternoon, at 5-15.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mirza Mahomed Ali, a jeweller residing at Temker Mohla, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of sundry gold articles of the collective value of Rs. 75.

THE KIRKEE ROBBERY.—The three men charged with stealing uniforms, &c., from Lieut. Cloete, R.H.A., have been convicted. Two men were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the third to one year.

THEFT FROM THE CLOTH MARKET.—Heerjee Dyal, a piece-goods merchant who keeps a shop at Sir Mungaldas's Cloth Market, reported to the police on Friday that about fifteen days ago he missed two bales of sheeting cloth, valued at Rs. 400, from his shop.

ORIENTAL DEBATING SOCIETY.—A public meeting in connection with the third anniversary of the society will be held this evening at 7-30, in Mulji Jetha Kapad Bazar Hall, in Shaik Memon Street, when Mr. N. J. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a lecture on "The National Problem—Our Needs and Responsibilities." The Hon'ble K. T. Telang will preside.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Shaik Ramjan Abdoola, a stevedore's labourer employed on board the steamship Aspatria lying in the Prince's Dock, was on Saturday forenoon removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a wound, about five inches in circumference, which he received through some iron rails falling on his leg while he was at work on board that vessel.

OPIUM POISONING.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ittoo Bhowanee, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer of dissipated habits, and no fixed place of residence. On Saturday forenoon he was found lying in a shed at Arthur Bunder, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to the hospital, where he died about 2 o'clock the same afternoon. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium poisoning.

THE MAZAGON STABBING CASE.—Joaquim Francis, a cook, and Joaquim de Souza, a carpenter, were on Saturday last brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Dajee Baloo, a fireman, with a screw driver on the evening of the 24th instant. The circumstances under which the assault was committed have already been reported. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, convicted the accused, and fined Francis Rs. 50, and de Souza was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Baboo Saccaram, aged 35 years, a labourer employed at the Bedwar Flour and Wool Cleaning Mill. At 8 a.m. on that day, deceased was on a staging putting a belt on a drum, when his dhotur was caught in the belting. He was carried round and sustained severe injuries, from the effects of which he died at the hospital about noon on the same day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Chirinjee Rutti and Prona Mansing, native confectioners at Foras Road, Byculla, were on Saturday charged at the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to William King, an Eurasian clerk unemployed, and of no fixed place of residence, on the night of the 28th July. In consequence of the assault complainant sustained fractures to three ribs on the right side, and other severe internal injuries. On the matter being reported to the police, the unfortunate man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is said to be lying in a critical condition. His deposition was taken by the Magistrate in the presence and hearing of the two accused. The case stands adjourned for further hearing, the two accused being remanded to jail.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE POLICE.—Several inaccuracies occur in the report in the *Deccan Herald* of Colonel W. H. Wilson's evidence before the Public Service Commission at Poona. He expressed the opinion that the grade of assistant superintendent —not that of superintendent also, as stated in the Poona paper—should be attainable by tried natives of long service and proved ability. It was a Hindoo, not a Mussulman inspector, who to his knowledge had received a grant land. The police on this side, he added, were administered differently from what held good in other provinces. He also said we had in addition to an Inspector-General, four Commissioners who dealt both with accounts and crime. Colonel Wilson is made to speak nonsense regarding what he considers to be the weak points in the present system. What he actually said was this :—"The weakest-points of our present system I consider to be the slowness of promotion in the grades of constable and the absence of any rewards for good service.

"TONGUES IN TREES."—A correspondent writes :—A good deal of sensation has been caused among the natives by the discovery of a number of words in Arabic on the bark of a tree in the Mahomedan burial ground at Grant Road. The words are embossed in bold and legible Arabic characters, and express the first profession of faith of the true believer in Mahomedanism, *viz.* :—"There is no other God but God and Mahomed is the Apostle of God." Since these mystic words have been noticed, they have caused a commotion among the Mahomedan population of the city, and hundreds of devout followers of the Prophet have visited the spot, and expressed their admiration at the strange phenomenon, devoutly attributing the incident to the divine Omnipotence of the Almighty. Another set of words in Arabic has also appeared on the bark of one of the trees in the avenue immediately in front of the commission stables, belonging to the late Mr. Abdul Rahmon Mini, now occupied by Mahomed Jamal Vayani, at Bellasis Road. Here the name of "Allah" is displayed in bold relief on the surface of the bark. It will be remembered that some months ago an unusual stir was caused among the natives, by the rumoured oscillation of the roof a house in the native town, and great was the number of the all-believing and unsuspecting native population of this city, who visited the place to behold the strange rocking of the roof, which was also ascribed to superhuman agency.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—We understand that Mr. T. D. Mackenzie will act as Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Acting Collector of Poona, will officiate for Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. A. Keyser will act as Collector of Poona, and will receive charge of the Collector's office from Mr. Lee-Warner on Monday next.—*Poona Observer.*

A MURDER IN THE 32ND M. I. LINES, POONA.—A deliberate murder was committed on Tuesday last in the lines of the 32nd Regiment, at Hyderabad. A sepoy shot one of his comrade dead at a distance of 10 yards. The bullet went clean through this unfortunate victim's heart, and injured another sepoy by passing through his left thigh. The latter, however, is progressing favourably. After committing the murder, the sepoy gave himself up without the slightest hesitation, and Mr. Hawks, the adjutant, found eight rounds of ball cratridge on him. The man refused to make any statement or give any explanation of his cruel conduct beyond saying that he had made up his mind to shoot the murdered man and had done so. Yesterday in Court, however, the motive for the crime was made clear. The prisoner, who was brought up for an inquiry into the case, before Captain Hastings, maintained a calm and utterly callous demeanour, refusing to cross-examine any of the witnesses for the prosecution. When the Court proceeded to examine him, he at once said he had committed the murder, because his wife had been seduced by the murdered sepoy. The Cantonment Magistrate committed him for trial to the Court of Sessions on a charge of murder, section 302, Indian Penal Code.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL —In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN BOMBAY.

PELAJ ROOPSING, Hugry Beechar and Baba Rutna were on Saturday brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan charged with having, on the 13th May last, cheated one Krushna Juda in respect of fourteen French (Napoleon) guineas of the aggregate value of Rs. 157-8-0, the property of the said Krushna Juda. The case for the prosecution was, that on the date in question, the three accused went to the shop of the complainant, a shroff in Shaik Memon Street, and told him they came to Bombay on a pilgrimage to Rameshwar, and were desirous of purchasing a quantity of gold coins. Complainant showed them fourteen French (Napoleon) guineas, which Roopsing took in his hand for inspection. They were then told that each coin would cost Rs. 11-4-0. Roopsing thereupon handed complainant a purse, which on counting he found to contain Rs. 158. After calculating the account at the above rate, complainant offered the balance 8 annas back to the accused parties, when immediately Roopsing changed his position and commenced to talk with complainant's nephew. Soon after Beechar and Rutna remarked that the price charged was very exorbitant. Complainant thereupon offered to return the money. In the meantime Roopsing asked Beechar and Rutna to reconsider their decision, whereupon they consented to buy the coins on condition that they should have the option of returning the same should the market rates be lower, and leaving with the complainant their surplus balance of 8 annas, together with the purse that contained the money Rs. 158, and left the shop stating that they would return in a short time. Half an hour afterwards complainant finding that they did not return became suspicious, and on opening the purse found to his great astonishment that it contained copper coins only. Complainant and his nephew immediately went in search of them but they were nowhere to be found. Subsequently the matter was reported to the police. On the 21st May the police arrested the three accused at the Churney Road Railway station, when they were identified by the complainant as the persons who made him a victim to their nefarious act. When arrested, Roopsing dropped a bag containing silver coins (produced in Court) and Rutna another and larger bag of silver. On the following day they took the police officer who arrested them to the house of a tailor in Jamli Mohola when he produced a turban, such as is worn by Maharattas, two dhoturs, silk embroidered, and two night caps, all new articles, and acting upon what Roopsing told the police officer, by direction of the Commissioner of Police he took him to Jejooree, where he said he would point out certain persons from whom the articles before the Court were obtained. On going to Jejooree the accused was unable to point out any person. He then made a statement and offered to point out some person at Neemuch. Finally the accused denied the charge, but were each convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

ON Saturday at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.*. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, in rebuttal of the evidence called for the defendant as to Khoja customs of succession and inheritance, was continued.

Meherali Valjee, a Khoja, a native of Supairee, in Kattiawar, said he was a merchant and a dealer in cotton and seeds. His grandfather was a "varrus" in the village and had five sons; but witness had no knowledge of the particulars of the partition of property that took place between him and his sons. Witness saw entries in the account books of such a partition having taken place. On the death of his grandfather, witness's uncle succeeded as "varrus." Witness had a dispute with his father, who had three sons; and witness demanded a partition and obtained his share in the ancestral property. He had passed a release in respect thereof. At first the immoveable properties were divided, and a year after, the ornaments and moveable property were also divided. Witness was aware of several instances, of which he gave the particulars, in which partitions had taken place between Khoja fathers and their sons in Kattiawar.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling, witness said that his father was unwilling to partition the ancestral property, but that witness and his brothers compelled him to do so. Witness's gross annual income amounted to Rs. 400 or 500. The day after his arrival in Bombay, he was taken by one of the plaintiff's bungalow at Parell. Witness did not live in plaintiff's bungalow at Parell. Witness's deposition was taken down in writing on Friday by an articled clerk of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw. Quarrels arose in the family soon after witness and his brothers got their respective wives; and a partition was rendered necessary.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND COMPANY.

THE second annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last, at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. David Gostling, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors, in laying before the shareholders the second annual balance-sheet, duly audited, think the company may be congratulated on the progress made, about three-quarters of a lakh more sales having been effected in the last twelve months than in the previous year. The company's business in Poona is increasing, whilst the Bombay business has made rapid strides, and realises the expectations of the management, when, on the formation of the company, it was decided to extend it from a chemist's to a general business. The amount at disposal for dividend, &c., after all deductions for working expenses, amounts to Rs. 39,922-1-5, and the directors propose to deal with the same as follows :—In reduction of preliminary expenses, Rs. 1,566-11-10; depreciation of plant, 5 per cent., Rs. 1,381-4-2; to be written off against goodwill, Rs. 1,500; to manager's commission, 10 per cent. on dividend, Rs. 3,200; dividend at Rs. 8 per share, Rs. 32,000; to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 274-1-5 ;—Rs. 39,922-1-5. The Poona premises are left at the original sum. The directors think that their value has not diminished but rather increased, and sundry repairs and additions have been made, and charged to profit and loss. The plant, which includes aerated waters and laboratory machinery, show cases and fixtures, has been added to in the year, and, although a great deal of the same is new, your directors think an average of 5 per cent. should be deducted from its value for depreciation. The stock-in-trade has increased considerably over last years', and has been carefully taken at English cost prices, plus exchange and the usual charges, all damaged articles having been excluded entirely, or reduced in value. The customers' outstanding accounts have also increased, but the amount is only in fair proportion to the increased business done. The preliminary expenses, added to during the year by a small sum paid for stamps on share certificates, &c., the directors propose reducing by one-half, leaving the remainder due on such account to be wiped out next year. In the face of adverse exchange and the extra expenses entailed in opening the new premises in the Oriental Bank Buildings, the directors think the profits made are satisfactory. The directors will make it their duty to watch carefully the expenditure for "establishment" and to reduce the same where possible. Mr. Phillips has gone to England for the purpose of taking up the company's agency, an arrangement which will be continued if, as the directors hope, it is found to the advantage of the company. This the directors hope will be of material future benefit to the company, while the working expenses will be immediately reduced by agency charges being saved.

The directors' report and accounts made up to 30th April last were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 8 per share for the past year was declared. Messrs. David Gostling and A. C. Walker, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was appointed auditor in Bombay and Poona for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 350. The proceedings ended with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ltd.

Price.—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

CRICKET.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT *VS.* BOMBAY CARLTON C. CLUB.

A MATCH between these teams was played on the Carlton C.C. ground on Saturday, the 30th ultimo. For the E. Yorkshire Foxson, Barton and Bennion in the first and Captain Pogson, Foxson and Kelly in the second innings batted well, whilst Bennion in the bowling took 7 wickets for 36 runs. For the Carlton Wallick batted in faultless style, and he and Cruikshank made a good stand till the latter was dismissed by a smart catch off his hand by Lieutenant Begbie in the slips. The scores were as follows :—

EAST YORKSHIRE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Lieut Staepole, b Little	4	b Walsh	11
Foxson, b Cruikshank	41	not out	39
Dunk, st Stephen, b Little	1	b Cruikshank	5
Capt Pogson, b Little	0	c and b Cruikshank	17
Barton, b Cruikshank	25	c Hale, b Walsh	0
Kelly, c Wallick, b Cruikshank	0	not out	18
Capt Harrison, c Purvis, b Hale	7	c and b Cruikshank	0
Gott, c Walsh, b Hale	7		
Bennion not out	15	c and b Walsh	4
Lieut Begbie, c Watkins, b Cruikshank	1	b Hale	7
Fleming, b Walsh	0		
Extras—byes, 1; leg byes 4	5	Extras—bs, 3; 1 b 4	7
Total	106	Total	108

CARLTON C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

Ford, c Kelly, b Fleming	13
Wallick, Barton, b Bennion	22
Hale, b Bennion	0
White, b Bennion	0
Walsh, b Bennion	4
Chance, c Fleming, b Bennion	0
Collinson, l b w, b Fleming	0
Stephens, b Fleming	2
Cruikshank, c Lieut Begbie, b Bennion	22
Purvis, b Bennion	6
Watkins, not out	2
Extras	0
Total	71

DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, held an inquest yesterday on board the s.s. County of York, lying in the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Edward McKivern, aged 32 years, a fireman of that vessel, who was drowned in the Prince's Dock early yesterday morning. John MacLaughlin, an able seaman of the s.s. County of York, said the deceased was a shipmate of his for the last six weeks. He could not speak as to his habits. He had good health all the time he had known him. At 5-55 p.m. on Saturday witness was returning to his ship when he met the deceased at the Crawford Market in company with a fireman of the ship St. Dunstan. He was then sober. Witness then went with him to the Royal Oak Hotel in Sonapore, where he took three glasses of rum, with water, within an hour's time. They then took a gharry and came down towards the ship, going into a public house off the Frere Road, where he and deceased took another glass of rum and also got a bottle of rum, which witness kept with him. Deceased then told witness he did not wish to go on board his own ship lest there should be a quarrel, and witness persuaded him to go on board the Inchgarvie. Witness and deceased went into the forecastle. There were two of the ship's crew there, and between them they finished the bottle of rum. About midnight the men of the Inchgarvie advised their visitors to return to their own ship, but the deceased declined to go. Deceased was sitting up in the forecastle. He had some drink in him, but was not helpless. Witness left him there, and returned to his ship with two of the crew of the Inchgarvie, and did not see deceased alive again.

Thomas Green, an able seaman of the s.s. Inchgarvie, lying in the Prince's Dock, said that at 10 p.m. on Saturday, he was on watch, and went into the forecastle, where he saw the deceased and the first witness come on board. They went into the forecastle. The deceased appeared to be sober. Witness went aft in a few minutes, and about 11-30 p.m., returned to the forecastle, when the deceased and the first witness were away. The deceased returned immediately and lay down, and the man who was with him went away. Half an hour afterwards he saw the deceased asleep in the alley-way on the engineer's bench. He was then dressed only in a shirt, his clothes lying on the deck near him. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he saw him lying on the deck with his clothes beside him, when, without a word, he went below. At 6 o'clock on that (Sunday) morning witness awoke him. He got up, stopped a quarter of an hour talking to witness. He appeared to be perfectly sober. He took his clothes and boots with him, but did not put his trousers on, saying he had not far to go. Witness showed him to the gangway ladder and saw him walk along to his ship. Four or five minutes afterwards he heard somebody shout for help, and went on shore with his lamp. Witness heard the voice in the water between his ship, and St. Dunstan. When witness got there he showed his lamp on the water, but could not see him. He then looked for deceased's clothes, but could not see them. Hearing the call for help, he fetched the police, who dragged for deceased and recovered his body about 6 a.m. It was very dark when deceased left witness. The dock is not lighted, and there was no moon. There is no protection on any of the wharves.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following unanimous verdict :—"That the death of Edward McKivern was caused by his having been drowned in the Prince's Dock in consequence of the absence of lighting of the dock at night."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th July, as compared with the statement of the 28th June :—

Liabilities.	June 28. Rs.	A.	P.	July 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,56,201	15	0	48,56,179	15	0
Treasury Balances	2,23,03,093	15	10	2,20,73,440	7	2
Other Deposits	2,92,11,847	10	11	3,35,40,463	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,78,330	3	3	3,60,831	0	9
Sundries	23,23,765	9	5	15,36,605	1	9
Rs.	7,86,76,755	6	5	8,53,67,460	4	4

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	72,19,472	4	0	68,68,913	9	0
Other authorized Investments	34,40,000	0	0	42,55,757	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	90,35,925	12	8	82,98,780	5	9
Credits on do.	85,04,354	2	1	84,21,708	3	2
Bills discounted	2,41,47,345	6	3	2,18,96,652	5	6
Balances with other Banks	5,81,092	8	9	4,32,920	2	1
Bullion	1,375	12	0	1,375	12	0
Dead Stock	11,32,439	11	5	11,26,989	14	11
Stamps	11,316	15	3	10,999	1	3
Sundries	7,03,036	10	3	9,40,105	1	4
Cash at Head Office	83,50,093	7	10	1,18,31,399	14	2
Do. at Branches	1,51,14,672	11	11	2,12,82,098	14	2
Rs.	7,86,76,755	6	5	8,53,67,460	4	4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	7·39
Fall of Rain	·51
Total fall during month	30·91
" " year	55·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

A THOROUGHLY satisfactory libel case has been decided by the Supreme Court of western Australia, a body evidently composed of sensible men. A missionary of the name of Gribble published a pamphlet, entitled "*Dark days in a Sunny Land*" describing the hideous atrocities committed by the white population on the aborigines of the interior who, according to him, were murdered, flogged, branded and violated in mediæval fashion. Now colonial papers, when moved, do not say that a gentleman's statements are incorrect, or "obviously based on insufficient foundation." Their language is distinctly unofficial. The *West Australian* proclaimed the Rev. Mr. Gribble as "a canting lying humbug," and the reverend gentleman estimated the damages at £10,000. Unfortunately for him his sensational charges crumbled away under cross-examination; and he was "disingenuous" in a witness-box to a degree which moved the Judge to anger. The verdict was given for the defendants, and it is refreshing to think that there is at least one man on this earth who has been honoured with a fitting title for wantonly and recklessly traducing the actions of his fellow-countrymen.

THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held on Saturday in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, to consider the resolution of Government regarding the non-admission of matriculation and previous examinations as tests for the public service. The Honorable K. T. Telang was called to preside.

Mr. Karandikar proposed that a memorial be presented to the Government of Bombay praying that the matriculation and previous examinations may not be discontinued as tests for the public service. Mr. Karandikar said that the resolution of Government instituting the school final examination as a test for admission into the lower grades of the service would entail hardship on the numerous class of undergraduates.

Dr. Da Gama seconded the motion.

Mr. G. S. Rao did not think the resolution would inflict any hardship on the general body of undergraduates. The object of the Government appeared to be to draw a line of distinction between the two classes of students—those who took up the University course, and those who wished to offer themselves as candidates for the lower grades of the public service. Government, by their resolution, compelled the students to make an early choice of the course they wished to follow, and this was an advantage in that each one then pursued his studies with some definite aim, instead of misapplying or ill-directing his energies. Further the proposed Public Service examination would only include those subjects which were likely to be of use in the service.

Mr. Motilal M. Munshi said there were many students who were not in a position to make a definite choice early in life. They were doubtful as to whether they should go in for the public service or for liberal education; and to compel such people to make a choice, when they were unable to arrive at a decision, would be a real hardship.

Mr. K. D. Naigaumwala said they should take care not to be carried away by the feeling that the existing examinations were the very best of their kind. They should take into consideration the reasons which induced the Government to appoint the Public Service Committee, and the University to institute the School Final Examination. The speaker did not think much good was likely to come out of the proposed examination, and was of opinion that the best course was to improve the matriculation examination by raising its standard. While they did not know what the new examination was to be like, it would be premature to say that the matriculation should be taken as an equivalent test for the public service. They should, however, move Government strongly that the previous examination should not be discontinued as a test for admission to the lower grades of the service.

Mr. Rustomji K. Kama moved an amendment that Government be requested to modify their resolution in such a way as to allow those who had passed the matriculation and previous examinations to enter the lower grades of the service by passing the school final, such candidates being exempted from examination in compulsory English and Arithmetic.

The amendment found no seconder. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare thought the introduction of the school final examination was calculated to retard the progress of higher education, because it would probably draw off 75 per cent. of the students from the colleges.

Mr. Gokle moved an amendment that the Association should send a memorial to the Government of Bombay, praying that the previous examination be not discontinued as a test for the Public Service, and that the resolution, in so far as it affected the matriculation examination, be not brought into operation for a certain number of years.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Naigaumwala; but on a division it was lost by a large majority, and the original proposition was carried.

Messrs. N. G. Chandavarker and Daji Abaji Khare were then appointed to draw up a memorial on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Chandavarkar, the resolution of Government regarding the abolition of free studentships was referred to the managing committee for disposal.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

70-87—M H Khan—Kalidas Govun vs. Vajeram Bhagwan Patel—Mansuklal and D. Part heard.

365-86—Ardesir H and D—Hormusji Jamsetji Dustoor vs. Maneokbai and another—Right and K—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs. Mulloo Mukund—Muljee B B.

136-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Christiana G Bigglee vs. William Biggiee and another.

601-77—Little S F and N—Nursey Kessawjee vs. Rahim Assur and another—Tyabjee and D and Jefferson B and D.

438-86—Jefferson B and D—Samulbhay Nathoobhay vs. Dwarkadas Lalbhay and others—Tyabjee and D, Balkrishna and D, and In person.

375-86—Bomanjee and H—Jijibhoy Muncherji M Jijibhay vs. Byramjee Jijibhoy and others—Little S F and N, Craigie L and O and Pestonjee and R.

60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gannoojee vs. Sawliaram Gannoojee In person.

200-87—Tyabjee and D—Cassilal Mecthalal vs. Madhawraw Bhaskerjee and another—Ardasir H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal under rule 64.

246-87—In person, a pauper—Nundibai vs. Sha Goverdhundas Bhaidas.

Short Causes.

230-87—A. F. Turner—Roopchund Hookumchund and others vs. M F Ingle—Khunderao M.

Long Causes.

177-87—Bicknell and K—Sadkaji Vishram vs. Mya Saheb Rajbhai—Hore C and B. Part heard.

142-86—Thakurdas D and C—Samrandas Latkandas alias Dhirajram vs. Harribhai Rasekdas and others—Hore C and B.

184-87—Thakoredas D and C—Datoobhoy Ebrahim vs Aboobucker Mooladina—Bomanjee and H.

188-87—Ardasir H and D—Dharamsey Purshotum and another Chattoorbhooj Hemraj—Hore C and B.

192-87—J C Cama—Framji Hormusji Commissariatwalla vs Sulleman Lukha—Crawford and B.

193-87—Payne G and S—Jaikesandas Purshotumdas vs. Bhookandas Vizbhookandas—Macfarlane E and H.

194-87—Little S F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee vs. Ebhrahim Vydina and another—Ardasir H and D.

196-87—Hore C and B—Jao Marianno de Almeida and another vs. Anaclets Duarte and others—Macfarlane E and H.

IT is a well-known fact that of late years the quality of Manila cheroots has much deteriorated, in fact, ever since the Government gave up the tobacco monopoly. A Manila paper assigns as the cause of this that the cultivation is now chiefly in the hands of very small capitalists, most of whom have borrowed money from the Chinese usurers at rates of interest amounting to 100 per cent. The result is that the Chinese take over the crop in part payment of their debt at rates very much below the market price, which enables them to realise a still higher rate of interest on their loans. The cultivators say that they can therefore derive no benefit from the crop, and consequently have become careless in both its cultivation and curing; hence the deterioration in the once famous Manila cheroots.

ANOTHER small trouble seems to be threatening the Dutch in Achin. The Raja of the State of Trumon, on the west coast of Sumatra and under the suzerainty of the Netherlands Indian Government, and lying on the frontier of Achin, has rebelled and called in a number of Achinese to his assistance. The new Raja has only just ascended the throne, and it does not seem likely that he will occupy it very long, as his capital has already been bombarded by a Dutch man-of-war, and a regiment has been ordered to be in readiness to start from Batavia at a moment's notice.

THE tomb of the Roman poet Ovid has, it is said, been discovered at Andolkioi, in the Dobrudsha. Ovid was banished by the Emperor Augustus to Tomi, on the Black Sea, for having presumed to fall in love with a relative of the Roman Emperor and he died at Tomi; but all the traces were lost of the situation of the place until a few weeks ago, when the Roumanian *savant*, M. Michael Cogalniceano, discovered Ovid's place of sepulture at Andolkioi, which is therefore declared to be identical with the ancient Tomi.

"IN DESPATCHES."

"The Burma honours have still to come."

Pioneer, July 19.

Were rewards thus thickly scattered
When the century was new?
When the might of France was shattered
On the field of Waterloo?
When of old the King of Ava
Braved our army in his pride;
When the Russ at Balaclava
England's might in vain defied;
When at Delhi desperate driven
Fought and fell the mutineer;
Did despatches fill up seven
Columns of the *P—n—r*?

Ev'ry bullet's sure to have it's
Billet, so they say, in war;
Now all billets carry brevets;
So *mutantur tempora*.
Bring the medals in on dishes,
Print off brevets by the score,
Share alike the loaves and fishes,
Shed ink if you can't shed gore!
Thus the epidemic catches,
Thus our honours now are won,
Thus were mentioned in despatches.—
Pardon; Shade of Wellington!

Civil and Military Gazette.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	11
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,, 100	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891)	Alipore Coal	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...Nomi.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...102	0
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892)	Calcutta S. N. Co	102	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...103	0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892)	Cawn. Cotton Mills	104	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	... 98	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	... 98	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	... 99	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8	Per Cent.	Goosery Jute Mills	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Heoghly Mills	...103	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	...103	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	...101	0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899)	Inland Flotilla	...108	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	...105	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92)	Ranceganges Coal	103	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	...104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	105	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	Nominal	
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	...	104	0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	...	104	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	...	103	0
5	Per Cent. of 1884-85(1905)	...	103	0
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	...	103	8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-87(1916)	...	103	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	...	96	8

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	...	Rs. 102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	...	,, 102	4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	...	,, 102	8
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	...	,, 102	12

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(21*st July* 1887.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 4 per cent.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	... ...	97	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	... ...	106	0

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 106 0 Nomi.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. N. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOUQUETS of DRIED GRASSES.—Elegant Designs in Flat and Round Shapes, from Re. 1 to 4 each. T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Muslin, Bombay, and 169, Moolji Road, Kirkee.

S. WYSE, BAKER, 36, Bellasis Road.—Pure and Wholesome Bread, approved and recommended by Medical Authorities. Apply direct.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinetures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. A. STEFFENAUER, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, 280 cwt. Bar Iron, 1¼ inches, square, in 17 feet lengths. For particulars, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, at 5 minutes' notice.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

THE "QUEEN" BONNET!! "JUBILEE" CAP!! NEW STYLES in HATS and BONNETS, at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, East Street, Poona, and Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST BLACKWOOD and Teakwood House Furniture, latest designs, inlaid and plain. Prices moderate.—Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

A YOUNG MAN desirous of returning to England offers the sum of Five Pounds, for a working passage thereto, to any Ship's Officer. Address to "V. G. L." care of this paper.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires, Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, in the Southern Mahratta Country, a good JOBBING PRINTER. Must understand English. Pay Rs. 25. Apply by letter to CHAS. TAYLOR, Byculla Press, Bombay.

WANTED a SURVEYOR for some time, to work near Bombay. None but men of long experience need apply, by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms, to NOWROJEE PESTONJEE and Co., Ahmedabad.

ETNA.—Superior Italian Claret Rs. 9 per Dozen, 12 Annas per Bottle.—P CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 5 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.—Orders for all kinds of business carefully executed at the lowest possible charge.—Round Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £310,000-10-9 Sgd.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!—Three fresh consignments of New Season Spring Crop TEAS from CORK HALL GARDEN. Price list in to-day's paper Church Gate Street.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted, the finest silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, cocoa, oak, ash, Chinese, vines, olives, &c., from Rs. 1.—HADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

OPERA CIGARS.—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TASMANIAN JAMS.—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Re. 10 per year.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the Gazette Daily. Subscription Rs. 10 per year; postage, 8 annas.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBRIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DARRS, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5; interleaved, Rs. 8-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, August, 1st, the whole of the following articles:—

20 pieces of unbleached long cloth, 36-39 yards long.
52 " of grey shirtings 39 yards long.
150 " thick unbleached cloth, suitable for towels or dusters.
250 " thin ditto.
1 bundle of yarns, etc.

The whole will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Sale to commence at 2 p. m., sharp.
Goods now on view.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, July 30, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room s.

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhuties.
10 cases coloured prints.
10 " gazrapat.
5 " white jaconets.
5 " mulls.
5 " nansooks.
5 " stripes.
10 boxes each 1 doz. qts. Prince of Wales port.
6 " " 2 " pts. " " "
10 " " 1 " qts. " " sherry.
6 " " 2 " pts. " " "
16 boxes quarts champagne.
12 new sewing machines on stands.
10 rolled gold keyless watches.
1 case Johann Maria Farina's eau-de-cologne.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Aba Hajee Fackeer Mahomed—

Ex s.s. Clan Buchanan and Clan Murry.

AH FM
BS 2127-29 } 7 cases, 133 pieces, grey Oxford checks.
D 2128-41 }

On account of the concerned—

RRC 12-33—12 bales damaged T red yarn.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong ponycart with a chestnut pony and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

INDIAN GOLD JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned remaining jewellery made of pure Indian gold, consisting of a pair of bracelets set with diamonds chains, lockets, bracelets, necklace, brooches, earrings, hair pins, rings set with precious stones such as diamond, emerald, &c., now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLATE CHEST.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a valuable platechest, the property of the late GENERAL HANCOCK, containing Elkington and Co.'s superior electroplated curry dishes, dish covers, tea and coffee services, egg stand, waiter, cruet frame, breakfast cruets, biscuit box, tea can, fish knives and carvers, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, candlesticks, asparagus and ice tongs, table and dessert knives, forks and carvers, silver spoons and forks, butter knife, sugar tong, grape scissors, salt cellars with spoons in case, a richly engraved waiter of pure silver, made in India, a beautiful piece of workmanship, a richly chased waiter, made of copper and brass, ivory napkin rings, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 6th August, at 3½ p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Peshawar.

3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of wooded solid cords, indigo solid fancy worsted, wooded black solid cords, solid thin fancy worsted, light check thin worsted, dark, check thin worsted, light grey mix worsted, brown and grey check, black and white check worsted, slate and blue fancy black cork screw, twill coating, light check fancy suiting, mix cork-screw, light scotch suiting, light check worsted, checks and stripes, light check tweed, fancy check, check worsted scotch check, light check, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow of Mr. Premchund Roychund, by order of Messrs. Vullebhoy Cadurbhoy and Co., on account of the concerned, the valuable and handsome carved and plain black wood and teakwood household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 1, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 113-30—The Pleasures of Life—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.
B. 71-3—Brotherhood—D. M. Morrison.
86-15—Allan Quatermain—H. R. Haggard.
81-29—The Red Camellia, Vols. 2—F. Du Boisgobey.
78-19—Hester's Venture—By the author of the Atelier Du Lys.
14-24—"Haworth's"—F. H Burnett.
55-31—Beneath the Wheels—F. E. M. Notley.
54-30—Lady Branksmere—By the author of "Phyllis."
53-29—Harry Joscelyn—Mrs. Oliphant.
D. 32-6—Law Reports, Madras. Vol. 10, Pt. 7, 1887.
31-8—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 9, Pt. 7, 1887.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing-Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs., COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

REUTER'S list of London Stock Exchange quotations exhibits no alteration, Consols remaining at 101⅛ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102¼. Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d. to 44 5-16d. per oz., equivalent of a trifle under 1s. 5d. per rupee, but Rupee Paper shows no change.

In the London General Produce markets the only changes are a partial reduction of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and 1s. per quarter in Poppy Seed to arrive. Wheat prices according to Reuter are all unchanged, but private advices are expressive of greater weakness.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, with sales of only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot quotations remain unchanged, but to arrive Americans are reduced 7-64 for July-August delivery, 3-32d. in the later positions. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands declined from 10⅛ to 10 3-16, and November delivery to 9.15 cents, but to-day while spot Cotton has further dropped to 10 cents, futures have recovered to 9·20 cents per lb.

The statistical position of the staple as shown by the Liverpool figures indicates a steady contraction of supply, the effect of which, however, is evidently nullified by the exceptionally favorable crop accounts from America on the one hand and the slackness of Manchester on the other. The trade this week have only taken 55,000 bales as compared with 71,000 last, but the Liverpool stock has decreased nevertheless by 27,000 bales, and now stands only 81,000 bales more than the corresponding date of last year as compared with an excess of 144,000 on 1st July. The total visible supply has diminished by 50,000 bales, but is now 107,000 bales over the even date of 1886.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	3,000	9,000	3,000
" exports to U. K.	16,000	23,000	3,000
" " Continent.....	6,000	4,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,206,000	5,347,000	4,699,000
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,606,000	2,342,000	2,353,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,702,000	1,733,000	1,437,000
" Stock in the Ports	189,000	233,000	214,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds ...	1,550,000	1,413,000	1,571,310
" " Surats	511,000	[illegible]	284,330
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	677,000	595,830	750,930
" London	31,000	17,000	28,000
American Afloat	20,000	40,000	10,000
East Indian "	73,000	76,000	46,000
	801,000	728,830	831,930
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	5 5-16d.	5d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	3 15-16d.	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference.....	1¾d.	1¾d.	16d.-8t

Here with the exception of some little inquiry for Westerns at lower prices the export demand is at a standstill. It is reported that 600 bales up-country pressed Westerns have been bought at Rs. 175, and for local consumption 200 bales Dhulia at Rs. 160 to Rs. 161. These are the only actual transactions however that have transpired and of New Crops European firms seem to be disposed to be more sellers than buyers.

WHEAT is steadily giving way in price, and there are new sellers of Ek Dhani Pessy at Rs. 4-2 for 85 and Rs. 4-4 for 91 per cent. Soft White without finding buyers, native dealers having apparently at last begun to lose confidence in the maintenance of prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	603 bales.
Wheat	15,025 qrts.
Linseed	1,781 "
Rapeseed.....	631 "
Gingelly	1,936 "
Poppyseed	815 "

FREIGHTS continue to tend downwards. For Antwerp some little business is doing at 16s. 3d. per ton. The following are ready quotations, but shippers might do better, especially for wheat of which, there is very little offering:—

Liverpool.....Ready	16s. 17s. 6d.
London ..... "	
Continent or Open Charter ..... "	17s.
Havre or Dunkirk...	17s. 6d.
Dunkirk	17s. 6d.
Antwerp ..... "	16s. 3d.
Marseilles ..... "	16s. 3d.
Genoa ..... "	17s.
Trieste, Venice ..... "	35s. 2s. Ex.

EXCHANGE.—The advice of extra allotments of Council Drafts having been taken up in London yesterday to the extent of 7½ lakhs at 1s. 4 31-32d. and 1s. 5d. has imparted a firmer feeling to the market here to-day and we make rates partially 1-32d. higher. For delivery up to the end of the year Bank demand can now be had at 1s. 4 31-32d. and Credits for September delivery cannot be placed at better than 1-32d. above the ready rates. We quote for Tuesday's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand..1s. 4 31-32d. an 1s. 5d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 4 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.. 1s. 5d. 1-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5½d. "
France 3 months' sight 1·80½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quet but steady at Rs. 97⅛ for Fours and Rs. 102⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Mills are firm again, and in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 dearer. Mofussil Press shares are up to Rs. 442½. Bombay-Burma Trading Company have receded to Rs. 2,925.

(For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 6.)

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL INFORMATION!!

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FLEISCHER—July 26, at Chelsea, London, M Fleischer, late Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, aged 56 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COOKE—July 25, at Dhulia, Francis Fothergill, son of H. R. and E. F. Cooke.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—July 17, at Fyzabad, the wife of Sergeant Instructor J Butler, O V Rifles, of a daughter.
FRASER—July 15, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, the wife of J C Fraser, Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOPER—July 24, at Mussoorie, Surgeon-Major J A Cooper, M D, late Civil Surgeon, Hissar.
THOMPSON—July 23, at Ghazipur, N-W P, Alan Percy, darling son of Richard and Annie Thompson, aged 2 years and 8 months.
THOMPSON—July 23, at Ghazipur, N-W P, Annie, the beloved wife of Richard M Thompson, Supervisor, P W D, aged 25 years and 5 months.
THOMPSON—July 24, at Ghazipur, N-W P, Roland, the infant son of Richard and Annie Thompson, aged 1 month and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. H. I. RANDOLPH HEMMING sends us a long letter, which has already been published elsewhere, and he asks us to insert it. We deel be to give space to a reprint of the kind; the more especially as there is nothing in the letter which justifies Mr. Hemming in making unfounded statements to the Magistrate in the Police Court which were aimed at third parties.

Mr. S. Howard sends us two letters, one of which is of considerable length, and is marked "for publication." We are not in the habit of publishing insolent and insulting communications addressed to others, and we have no desire to give insertion to such communications when their sole recommendation is that they are addressed to ourselves. The threats, veiled and direct, which Mr. Hemming thought proper to use, Mr. S. Howard reproduces on his own account and supplements them. We are more satisfied than ever that the laxity of the Courts in listening to allegations made at haphazard is of evil effect, and affords encouragement to ingenuity which would be more profitably turned into some other channel.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1887.

No survey of mankind, "from China to Peru," that might be made in these days would be complete that did not take into account the striking change that has taken place in the attitude of the See of Rome to the world around it. The commonplace and conventional belief in the immutability of ecclesiastical Rome must yield to facts which impress themselves upon the public consciousness from many directions. Here in India the recent establishment of a Hierarchy, interesting and important though it is, does not carry with it as much significance as the gradual Anglicising of the machinery by which Rome seeks to consolidate her ecclesiastical Empire in the East. She used foreign agencies—German, and French, and Italian—so long as these were more easily available. To-day we see the beginnings of a transformation, which will find its ultimate shape in the substitution of English agents for those of other nations who in their day did well the work for which they were sent, but who are not, either ideally or practically, the fittest that could be chosen. In this we may see the local expression and embodiment of a greater change, for the due representation of which we must borrow a phrase with which recent scientific discussion has familiarised us,—"adaptation to environment." She has changed her aspect, as a skilful observer has put it, without changing her principles. At Rome, as well as at Berlin, the principle of "*do ut des*" has had due recognition. We saw it in the negotiations between the Vatican and the Court of Lisbon out of which arose the recent Concordat, the conclusion of which was the occasion for the delimitation of ecclesiastical frontiers between the Propaganda and the Primacy of Goa. Now it is because of this same change of aspect—this practical and opportunist adaptation of policy to circumstances—which the Vatican has effected that we need have no difficulty in accounting for the new position which the Holy See has been enabled to assume in relation to the secular power in Italy and to the Courts of Europe. Obviously it is through not looking back towards mediævalism that the Municipal electors of Rome, of Naples, of Florence, and of a whole group of important Italian cities have begun to return to the civic councils representatives favourable to the clerical party—favourable to a reconciliation between Church and State. An unchanging Rome would have had to reckon with an unchanging populace, and would never have been encouraged by so striking an incident as the recent return to the Chamber of Deputies of one of the companions of Garibaldi, triumphantly carried by a clerical majority in Calabria, and with reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal inscribed first and foremost on his mandate. The incident is deeply interesting in itself, and it is still more interesting as an illustration of the new spirit that is working alike in the secular and the ecclesiastical world in Italy and it would be rash to set down as visionaries those who look upon it as the harbinger of concord between Church and State.

The conditions favourable to reconciliation are on both sides important. One Pope has succeeded another, and the one does not resemble the other. Leo the Thirteenth is no more the continuator of the policy of the Pope whom he succeeds than, for instance, Sir Robert Peel was the continuator of the policy of Lord Eldon. It is always dangerous to speculate upon the "might-have-beens" of political history; but we cannot well conceive that if Prince Bismarck had had to treat with Pius the Ninth peace between Rome and Berlin would have been so nearly concluded as it has been. The present Pope was hailed by some of the *intransigeants* of the Vatican on his accession as a "toothless lion;" but it was just that quality of moderation which his critics thus ungraciously signalized that has brought about the new era in the policy of the Holy See. The political world has been reminded in his time that "il y a des accommodements avec le ciel"—and with Rome. And if we may believe Mr. St. George Mivart—who ought to know—the accommodating spirit of the Church in these days is beginning to show itself in quite other than political and social directions, "broad" views being permitted in relation not only to the results of modern biological research, but in relation also to the historical results of Biblical criticism. Now there must be two sides to a conciliation. What then are the dispositions of the secular power? This side of the question would be compleely misunderstood if it were supposed that the conflict between Church and State is fought in Italy on anything like the same grounds as in France. As a recent writer in a French review has pointed out, the anti-clericalism of the French Liberals has no analogue in Italy. Whether the Italians are at heart more attached to the Church than the French is another matter. But we must bear in mind for the purposes of this inquiry that it is to French literature and not to Italian that we owe the defiant cry "Ecrasez l'infame," to a French statesman, and not an Italian, that we owe the incitement to unsparing warfare "Le cléricalisme, voila l'ennemi." Italy has enriched the termisology of ecclesiastical polity with Cavour's memorable formula "a Free Church in a Free State"—a formula with which Gambetta would have found it difficult to reconcile his apostrophe of the French clergy, or the hunting down of the religious orders, or the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from the hospitals of Paris. In Italy, then, the Vatican has to deal with something very different from the uncompromising spirit which has given energy to the policy of the Republic. There is a practical good sense on the part of Parliament, Government, and people, which have spared the Monarchy from the indiscretion to which France has committed during the past seven years. The Italian Parliament, for instance, would never, under pretence of logically applying the principle of univeral obligatory service, have wounded the susceptibilities of the religious part of the nation in order that a few thousand ecclesiastical students should be transferred from the theological seminaries to the barracks. They would have rejected such a proposition as trifling and provocative, to say nothing of the very natural doubts that it would have raised in their minds as to whether a measure which would necessarily interfere with the preparation of the priesthood for their vocation would be in harmony with Cavour's stipulation that the Church as well as the State should be free.

It seems as though the time had come when an attempt may be made to find a basis of agreement between Church and State. The contention of the Vatican is that under the regime inaugurated in 1870 the Church cannot freely exercise her mission. Now, as M. Melchior de Vogue points out—and he is no uncompromising apologist for the Vatican—the Italian people have no quarrel with the Pope as an ecclesiastical sovereign They look upon him, as they look upon the whole group of petty sovereigns whom the Congress of Vienna restored to their thrones, as a dispossessed prince. But they do not pursue his with the feelings with which the French democracy would pursue him had the Pope's quarrel been with France instead of with Italy. And on many sides there are indications that this misunderstanding between the Church and the State is yielding to the spirit of compromise which is so essentially Italian. In the Sacred College, we are told, is a group of influential cardinals disposed to seek for a compromise on the basis of a minimum of temporal domain, limited, according to some, to a district of Rome, possibly to the Vatican and its precincts. To the secular mind the familiar complaint of the Holy See that it is restrained and hindered in the exercise of its sacred functions may seem difficult to comprehand. But the time may come when the Italian Government, despite its doubts upon the point, may think it politic to assume that the Vatican best knows its own difficulties. It may be the more disposed to grant the assumption since the Pope has drawn from the Protestant Emperor of Germany an acknowledgment of the inconveniences of his position. There is no longer a question of a return to the *status quo ante*, for the terms of the Vatican have no longer to be stated by a Pio Nono. Nor, now that the kingdom is showing so unmistakably that it is tired of the quarrel, is it likely that any opportunity that the Vatican might give for a judicious reopening of the question would be thrown away by the men in power. In the New world and in the Old—witness the remarkable sympathy that the American Hierarchy, with the express sanction of the Vatican, has shown for semi-socialistic movements—Rome is seeking to bring herself in harmony with the social and political "Time Spirit," and it would be against her policy, even for the sake of regaining her patrimony, to obstinately question so patent a fact as the unification of Italy. She would be content with much less than that, and she could give in return for the concession much that Italy would be glad to have.

"EDITORIAL responsibilities" are not diminished by making an explanation founded on the *besoin de se justifier*, the defence is that the offence given was wholly unjustifiable and quite purposeless. If it be true, on the 30th July, that Rukhmabai's letter had nothing whatever in it that deserved publicity, and that "it dealt only with family squabbles of which we can know nothing," why was the same letter accorded in the same paper, on June 29, two columns of prominent space? The letter in question was a month ago inserted with eager promptitude, and the journal giving it insertion rated Rukhmabai soundly in its leading columns for "the gross tactical blunder" of leaving the exposition of her husband Dadaji so long unanswered. The impatience of our contemporary for the appearance of Rukhmabai's vindication was so uncontrollable, that, making no allowance for the difficulty which a Hindu lady might find in elaborating a reply to a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, that the editorial scolding was severe; "Dadajee's statements have, of course, been widely circulated, especially the statement in which he asserted, rightly or wrongly, that the dispute really centred round a property worth Rs. 25,000, which the family by whom she had been received wished to retain in their own hands. An assertion of this kind ought to have been contradicted the very next morning, both by Rukhmabai and her lawyers, and with the fullest possible proofs." No hint that there was no issue involved beyond that of "the interminable squabbles of a native family" mars the effect of the jobation administered to the hapless Rukhmabai for not having furnished the editor of the *Times of India* for his paper of June 30 with a complete answer to the exposition of Dadajee, which he had gladly published on June 29. The editorial lecturer is so occupied with this aspect of the matter, that it is only in the last sentence that the writer has the presence of mind to damn Rukhmabai's reply with the faint praise that it "considerably qualifies the more important assertions made by Dadajee, but a reply should not have been deferred for more than two months." That was what was written a month ago, by the public journal which now declares that the letter arose out of a mere squabble, and that in surrendering, without any communication with ourselves, under the threat of a lawyer's letter the copy which as a matter of courtesy had been sent to it from this office, it only acted on a rule which holds good in all newspaper offices. If the letter was of no value or interest, why was it accepted and prominently inserted at the time? Evidently the Rukhmabai case has never been regarded in that quarter as involving any question of principle; it has been regarded too exclusively from "the business point of view, as an advertisement."

A STEP in advance has been taken in regard to the sewering of Bombay by the Corporation. On the motion of Colonel Merewether, it has been decided to authorise the Municipal Commissioner to raise a little over eleven lakhs to connect houses with the new sewers already made, so that sullage water may be carried away, instead of as at present being allowed to sink into the subsoil and become a source of disease. The new sewers, constructed at a heavy outlay, have been practically useless for some time past. Nevertheless there was a vigorous opposition to the proposal now made to turn them to some profitable account. Dr. Blaney objected to the proposition on principle, alleging that sewers are bad in themselves, and that to complete the work as designed would cost two hundred lakhs and send up the house rate. He quoted figures of his own to show that Camatteepoora, which is badly drained on this system, has a death-rate of 46 per thousand. When it was shown that the official returns gave 34 per thousand in Camatteepoora, he refused to accept those figures, preferring his own. Strangely enough, Dr. Blaney did not explain how it came to pass that he [illegible] him induced the Corporation to agree to the system of sewering which he now denounces as fatal. Mr. Shroff, though favouring house connections, urged that until the Tansa water works are completed some five or six years hence, nothing further should be done with the sewers, as they would require, if used, a large amount of water to flush them. Dr. Arnott suggested the use of sea-water, which is abundant, for this purpose, and recent experiments in England have shown that sea-water can be used without any of the evil results arising which were at one time anticipated. Dr. Arnott also very usefully pointed out that since the Corporation had decided that the scheme should be carried through, it ought to be proceeded with so as to relieve the city of intolerable nuisances. Mr. Duxbury did public service in calling attention to the fact that the ovoid sewers on the Queen's Road and elsewhere, on which vast sums had been expended, are useless until the connections are made. The decision of the Corporation to raise the money for the immediate prosecution of the work is in every way satisfactory.

MAKING due allowance for French punctilio on a question of honour, General Boulanger has committed a grave fault in sending a challenge to a civilian. The man of destiny, a soldier whose arm has been reserved for the revindication of the national territory, should not enter the arena to fight out a personal quarrel with a politician who has made a speech which wounds him. General Bonaparte had many enemies, but fought no duel, declaring contemptuously that a man who was ready to fight a duel would never fight a battle. General Boulanger descends to the level of his adversary when he sends him a challenge to settle a question with swords or pistols. This is a mistake for one who has posed not unsuccessfully as the coming man. Probably M. Ferry knew very well what he was about in addressing provocations to the General. The only safe rule for political personages is to carefully avoid taking any course which an adversary prepares or suggests.

THE election of Mr. Samuelson for the Forest of Dean makes no change in the position of parties, the constituency being thoroughly Radical. It is of some interest to us, however, from the fact that Sir William Wedderburn's name was under the consideration of the party leaders some months ago as that of a likely candidate for a vacancy that was at that time deemed imminent.

PLAGUE is reported to have broken out at Charjui on the Oxus.

OFFICIAL intimation has reached India that the protocol in connection with the final determination of the Afghan boundary has been signed by the English and Russian Governments.

TAIMUR S

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JULY 29.

General Boulanger has sent seconds with a challenge to M. Ferry in consequence of an insulting speech made by the latter.

PARIS, JULY 31.

M. Ferry has appointed his seconds in reply to the challenge sent him by General Boulanger.

RUSSIAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 29.

A Russian Religious Mission has been formed to visit Abyssinia. It will start on the 12th August.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The resignation of Lord Charles Beresford has not been accepted.

A NEW C. M. G.

Mr. Edgar Vincent, has been appointed a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DEATH OF THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

Signor Deprotis, President of the Italian Council of Ministers.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Eighteen clauses of the Irish Land Bill have been adopted by the Committee of the House of Commons, including the fourth clause, which was warmly debated, wherein permission is given to substitute written notices to quit for evictions.

BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Godfrey Samuelson, Liberal, has been elected by a large majority for Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean Division), in the place of Mr. Thomas Blake, the sitting member, who has resigned his seat in Parliament.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

After the Grand Naval Review by the Queen at Spithead, the Fleet dispersed in three divisions, and are now going through a series of important manœuvres, attacking and defending the English and Irish coasts.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 30.

The Russian Press, commenting on the settlement of the Afghan Boundary question, points out that it gives Russia fifteen hundred versts of territory between the Kushk and Murghab, and to the Ameer about twenty versts in Khojah Saleh district.

Russia has ratified the settlement.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

The road between Kandahar and the British frontier is unsafe for travellers, and it is stated that it will now be more difficult than ever to obtain news. There is reported to have been a conflict between the Amir's troops and the Herat mutineers both sides claiming the victory. One account says that Gholam Hyder's men refused to fight, with the result that six pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the rebels.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The main points of agreement between the Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation are that Government resumes the management of all the forests leased by the Company, who extract the timber on Government account. All timber is to be sold publicly, the Government getting a certain percentage as proprietors, whilst the lion's share goes to the Corporation for the cost of extraction, and in satisfaction of the rights acquired under the leases with Theebaw. This agreement holds good up to such time as the leases would have run under the ex-King. The existence of war losses has not been acknowledged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here last evening.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 31.

Mail steamer Parramatta from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been easier.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 4 1/4d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	101 1/8
2 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. French Rentes	109 1/2
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. "	71 1/2
Bar Silver	44 5-16.

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	32,000	"
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	677,000	"
" " Surats	177,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	31,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Great, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point-Penang Cable interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

Cable Singapore Saigon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, July 30.

10 P.M.	79·6

SUNDAY, July 31.

6 A.M.	75·7
10 A.M.	81·2
2 P.M.	83·5
6 P.M.	83·3

The necessity of providing more accommodation than at present exists for the staff of the Madras Railway is at present engaging the serious attention of the authorities, and during the last three months a large number of estimates for providing house accommodation for drivers, foremen, guards, clerks, signallers, porters, &c., have been sanctioned; it being considered desirable and to the advantage of the Company that such accommodation should be provided, as far as possible, for all members of the staff, except in the vicinity of large towns through which the line runs, where such provision can be secured outside the Company's fences. The staff occupying these quarters will have to pay a percentage of their salary as house rent, such percentage not exceeding the rental value of the quarters.

The gold-bearing rocks near Kulu turn out far more extensive than was at first supposed. The quartz ranges at Manikeran, several miles long, externally about as unpromising as could well be imagined, are now found to average 1 dwt. of gold per ton; though of course this percentage is not sufficient to pay for working. In the Bilan Kothi, however, there is a great bed of quartz averaging 2,000 feet thick, and extending over some two square miles. It holds copper, not in a lode, but in nodules and masses of different sizes; recent assays show it to hold some 5 dwt. of gold per ton—anything over 2½ dwt. pays to work—and in parts where it is heavily charged with *mundic* and *gossan*, probably very much more; a reef of these dimensions is practically inexhaustible, as it simply requires quarrying.

There is some probability of an innovation in the manner of payment of Government dues being introduced in the Calcutta Collectorate. Under the present rules such dues must be paid in cash, which entails all the inconvenience that has led to payment by cheques being almost universal in the commercial community. There is no real objection to the payment of Government dues by cheque, as all mercantile pecuniary obligations are paid, except the standing dislike of innovation. But the world is moving too fast even in India for bags of rupees being the one and only shape in which money is recognised at a Government treasury. The risk of a cheque being dishonoured is one against which there are well understood safe-guards to be used. It does not deter merchants nor tradesmen, and it should not deter an efficiently organised department of the Government. An application on the subject is before the Commissioner of the Treasury for reference to Government.

Another Municipality in the North-West Provinces, that of Benares, has deserved the praise of the Lieutenant-Governor for the manner in which it has managed the affairs of the city during the past year. Special allusion is made to the proposed tramway, and the still larger undertaking of the "Anti-pollution Ganges Scheme," for which funds are being collected throughout India, as showing that active efforts are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and bring Benares up to the requirements of modern civilisation. Benares, it may be remembered, has its Magistrate as Chairman, and to his careful supervision and energy, and the good work done by the Secretary of the General Committee, as well as the members of that Committee, the present state of affairs is chiefly due.

Inquiries have been made whether the Jeypur State Garnet Works in Rajputana are carried on for the benefit of the State, to which the answer is authoritatively given that they are not. Further any person is at liberty to cut and sell the stones. The Durbar has not received one rupee of profit from the quarries, and it works them solely because there is not enough private enterprise to do it. All the profits are employed in adding to the stock of tools and other materials for carrying on the business, and the manager pleads for investments of funds to the extent of four or five lakhs of rupees, urging that an annual profit of one lakh might be realized if there were means to use all the resources of the quarries, and to meet the demand which exists for precious stones. A considerable part of the outlay is in connection with the employment of a European lapidary, under whom sixty natives are learning to cut stones, as the best indigenous lapidaries cannot do it. The gross return last year was Rs. 76,329, of which Rs. 57,015 was consumed in expenses.

Some of the loyal people of Calcutta are unhappy because they have not got a statue of her Majesty the Queen. "It is a reproach," says a local paper, "to let Bombay and Madras, and even far-off Hong-Kong, go to the front with their loyalty in this way, but to have nothing to show ourselves except a small figure in the Imperial Institute." Calcutta is gradually making up her mind that she is degenerating into a second-rate city.

The condition of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylum premises has for some time past been the cause of considerable anxiety to the directors, the building generally being in a most dilapidated state and some portions having of late become so much so that, in the event of immediate repairs not being carried out, they bid fair, ere long, to become too unsafe to be made use of. The cost of general repairs to the building had been estimated at Rs. 16,594, but the very low state of the funds at their disposal debarred the directors from undertaking even the most urgent of the repairs needed. This being the case, the only course open was to apply to Government for aid, and we are glad to find that an application, which was made by the secretary, has been so far successful that the Government has sanctioned an immediate grant of Rs. 6,000 to be utilized in carrying out the most emergent of the repairs needed, with a promise of a similar amount next year. An estimate of Rs. 8,960 had also been framed for reconstructing the school chapel, which had to be pulled down owing to its being in an unsafe condition; but the Government are not disposed to aid in the rebuilding of the chapel, but have left this to be carried out by the directors when funds are available.

The presence of a strong military force in Upper Burma last year, for which large quantities of provisions, oil, sugar, &c., were required, had a favourable influence on the import trade of the province to the extent of one crore of rupees. The improvement, however, was also due to the more settled state of the country, as was shown by the better demand from stations on the Irrawadi beyond the old frontier at Thayetmyo. The most important increases in imports were—wearing apparel, 3½ lakhs; cotton piecegoods, 2½ lakhs; coal, 3; earthware, 1; fruits, 2; grain and pulses, 7; hardware, 4½; jute, 1; leather, 1½; liquors, 11½; matches, 1½; metals, 1½; oils, 10½; provisions, whatever they may include, 21; silk piecegoods, 6; sugar, 12; and tobacco, 1½. There was a falling off in the exports, but the whole of the diminution in value took place in the teak trade, the demand for that product in Europe having become much less. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of several exports, but a decrease was very noticeable in mineral oil, and was attributed to American competition in both Lower Burma an India.

The demands arising in consequence of the operations in Burma have given an impetus in Madras to the manufacture of surgical and veterinary instruments of an exceptionally good quality, and obtainable cheaper than from other markets. These articles were usually obtained either from home or Calcutta, but, as the number of articles manufactured locally has, of late, considerably increased—the extension being aided, in the case of supplies required by the Medical Store Depot, by the events of the past few months,—the urgency of the demands from Burma rendering it frequently impossible to await supplies from home or other distant markets, advantage was taken of this unusual state of affairs to encourage local manufacturers and induce them to extend the area of their operations. An indent has now been submitted, and sanctioned by Government, for some of the surgical and veterinary instruments required for the Medical Store Depot for issue, the Commissariat Department being the supplying agency. As regards price and quality, it is pointed out that the Madras workmen are more than the equals of their brethren in the other Presidencies in the class of goods required by the depot, whilst ours is also the cheapest labor market of the three. It is held that a change of market will lead to a very considerable saving to Government; for not only will the prime cost be generally less, but all the heavy carriage and shipping charges will be avoided; whilst the convenience will be great. The Government are pleased to find that surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances are now being manufactured locally, and have directed that every encouragement should be given to further this industry.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Second-in Command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, vacant by the death of Colonel Shakespear.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. Quinton, of the Bays, but better known for his long service with the 10th Hussars, has, we hear, been appointed to the command of the 8th Hussars at Meerut. Colonel St. Quinton, who vacated his appointment as Remount Agent at the Presidency a few months ago, is now at home on leave.

THE HON. PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA.

The Ripon Club proposes giving a public dinner to the Hon. P. M. Mehta, as soon as he returns from Kathiawar, in recognition of his nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council. The terms of the numerously-signed requisition, which is headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit,—are as under—"That a public dinner of the Club be arranged for the purpose of offering our hearty congratulations to the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, one of the most active and leading members of our Club, on his recent nomination to a seat on the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and at the same time of expressing our sentiments of respect and admiration for his sterling merits, his fearless independence, his indomitable public spirit, and for his many eminent public services in promoting the welfare of the country at large and of Bombay in particular."

FIRE AT THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.

Yesterday evening, at about half-past 7 o'clock a fire broke out at the south-west end of a range of jowlee sheds situated on the Port Trust estate at the junction of the Poona Road and Frere Road, to the north of the Victoria Hotel, which was used for stabling labour carts and bullocks. The fire spread very rapidly to five other ranges of sheds, which were also used for the same purpose, and the whole of the six ranges were in one mass of flames within half an hour of the occurrence. On the alarm being raised the owners of the carts and bullocks managed to release their bullocks from the several sheds, and also to remove the carts. The Port Trust steam-fire engine was the first on the scene and shortly after the other steam-fire engines from Byculla, Pydownee and the Fort arrived, and helped to put out the flames, but the sheds were burnt down to the ground. There was a fair supply of water, and the fire was completely extinguished by half-past 9 o'clock. Four labour carts, which were standing near by in the shed where the fire originated, were burnt. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace which was being used by a Purdhasee that owned the shed. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 500.

THE LATE MR. JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY.

Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, a leading Khoja merchant of Bombay, died at his bungalow, Breach Candy, on Friday evening last, after a short illness. He was an experienced and shrewd man of business, of unostentatious habits, and dispensed his wealth in various ways in public and private benefactions. He sustained a slight injury to the palm of his hand by a fall in the new Wet Docks, whilst attending an inspection of the Docks, by the Port Trustees of Bombay, of which body he was a member for the last nine years. He was treated for the injury by Drs. Gray, Hojel, Manser, and DeSouza, but gangrene set in latterly, which has been the cause of Mr. Jairajbhoy's death. The deceased gentleman had the interests of his own and of the Mahomedan community warmly at heart, and took an active part in all measures adopted for the amelioration of their condition and their advancement in education. He was a frequent contributor to the different charities started locally; and his death will, it is believed, be a loss, to the cause of Mahomedan reform, of which he was a prominent advocate. Born at Bhorapur, in Cutch, Mr. Jairajbhoy came with his father to Bombay at the age of ten years; and eight years later was actively engaged in trade with China, Calcutta, England, Zanzibar, Kurrachee, and Kattiawar in partnership with his father. Mr. Jairajbhoy was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and a member of the Port Trust, to which latter post he was nominated by Government, owing to his great commercial knowledge and experience, for the last nine years successively. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Jairajbhoy opened an English and Gujerattee school at Bhorapur, at a cost of Rs. 8,000. The school bears his name, and is now conducted under Government supervision. He subsequently gave Rs. 30,000 for a dhurmsalla at Cutch Mandvie; Rs. 12,000 for a dhurmsalla at Bhooj; and another sum of money for a dhurmsalla at Morvi, in Kattiawar. He was the means of establishing the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Khoja Benevolent Fund, to which he contributed the sum of Rs. 30,000. He founded a girls' school in the vicinity of Khoja Mohla at a cost of Rs. 15,000. He contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay University endowment funds for awarding a scholarship to Mahomedan matriculates. He built a public tank at Dongree Street, Bombay, and contributed a handsome sum in support of the fund for poor and destitute Khojas. Mr. Jairajbhoy took a prominent part in the proposed establishment of a high school for the Mahomedan community, for which Government have made a grant of a site on the Esplanade and Rs. 38,000; and owing to his personal influence, a sum of nearly a lakh of rupees has already been subscribed for the school. Mr. Jairajbhoy's most recent charitable undertakings were the establishment of a sanitarium for Khojas at Poona at a cost of Rs. 20,000, the inaugural ceremony in connection with which was performed by his Highness Aga Jenghi Shah; and a sanitarium for Khojas at Bandora, at a cost of Rs. 70,000, which latter was formally opened by his Excellency Lord Reay. To provide funds for the maintenance and repair of these institutions, Mr. Jairajbhoy set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000. In acknowledgment of these and other benefactions, the cost of which amounted in the aggregate to about two lakhs of rupees, the Khojas of Bombay raised a fund in honour of the deceased gentleman and presented him an address at a meeting of the community. In respect to his memory, most of the Khoja shops and places of business in the native town were closed on Saturday. Mr. Jairajbhoy died at the age of 55 years, leaving a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	58 80	58 46	55 31	55 9
July 30, Saturday	... ...	... ...	0 2	... ...
" 31, Sunday	0 10	0 10	0 3	... ...
Total	58 90	58 56	55 36	55 9
Total corresponding date of last ...	76 99	82 41	78 14	80 19

It is stated that the rebels in the Kwangsi province of China, in company with disbanded soldiers, are creating disturbances, and that the Governor has petitioned Peking for military forces to proceed against them. It is also stated that the military Governor of Ili has advised the Throne of the presence of 10,000 Russian soldiers on the borders of Siberia, whose behaviour was extremely lawless. Foochow and certain districts in Chekiang province have been flooded with water, and considerable destruction has been caused.

LONDON NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

We are drawing near the end of our programme of Jubilee business and festivities, and shall I call it Jubilee mania, meaning the generous conferring of nominal honours on many whose deserts to be be honoured can also be best described as nominal? It is right that every one should be paid in his own coin, so the pay for the dignity of being Mayor in the Jubilee year is the gift of a title which people whose worth is real decline to accept. Still if it pleases ambitious townsfolk to be addressed as "Sir" somebody or another, if it pays them for their expenses and troubles and anxieties, even if they value the advantage higher than its intrinsic worth, that is not our affair. Our economic side is now outermost, and we are glad to be able cheaply to recognize and recompense cheap merit. But enough about Jubilee honours; we have other debts to pay, other rights to recognize.

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On Monday, at South Kensington, the claims of India and the Colonies to have adequate representation in London were duly recognised, and the first stone of the Imperial Institute was laid. The claims, you will observe, were duly recognized, for the huge block of dappled grey granite was imported from our distant colonies, and was laid on its base of British and Indian stones and bricks. A casket lined with purple velvet and containing coins, papers, and a list of subscribers was locked by the Queen with a golden key, and deposited under the foundation-stone with a view, I suppose, to the enlightenment of a fortunate posterity who in the dim future will delve as we do now for antiquities in Athens, or in Rome, for the traces of our London in A. D. 1887, our famed Metropolis of the world. This would be a wise precaution if we hid our casket in the dark, if we buried our little memorial quietly in its tomb, we might hopefully say *requiescat in pace*; but when, with sound of trumpet, we call all the world to witness where we have put our treasure, we must not be surprised if some enterprising individual in whose spirit still lurks the enthusiasm of the old body-snatcher, should anticipate the casket's resurrection day, and save posterity the trouble of deciphering our documents, and exhibiting our coins, by possessing himself of them for immediate use. I do not know that this has actually occurred; but there are rumours of it afloat, and more difficult deeds have been done for much less gain. It is well to have the public's weather eye open at any rate to a contingency that is possible under the present condition of affairs.

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Roman and Greek treasures would not nowadays be found, if they had not been better hid than ours. When Alaric, King of the Goths, was buried, the river was turned from its course in order to make a secure place to hide his royal remains and jewels, and the river, allowed back when the funeral was over, has kept the hiding place a secret still. This was rather too good a plan for us to adopt, for we want our coins to be eventually found—at least after a few hundred years, when they will have become valuable. Now, if with Gothic prudence, we make a mausoleum for them in the heart of Father Thames, they will never again be brought to light; if we consign the casket to his bosom, with our modern appliances for cleanliness it could not fail to be dredged up in a week. People are becoming too clever for this world, the light of science shines so strong that it cannot be hid under a bushel, and neither can a valuable collection of coins be consigned to the earth with that security of mind that we should like to possess. The moral of the thing is if Englishmen do not want their treasure stolen, let them give them to the Bank of England's care. It is much safer than consignment to a Kensingtonian grave.

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Our reporters are very much troubled at the scant courtesy shown them in the choice of seats at the Albert at South Kensington. The *Standard* says: "Huddled away at the side of the orchestra, behind a crowd of officials, who occupied the dais and its vicinity, or perched high up on stays nearing the roof, the reporters, whose duty it is to describe the ceremony to millions, were left in complete ignorance of what was being done, except in so far as they might be able to guess if the programme were being correctly carried out or no. Unable to hear a word of her Majesty's address, they were in most cases refused access even to ordinary official documents, and the places which should have been given them as representatives of the Press were occupied by persons who represented absolutely no one but themselves. This is deplorable, but as far as I know, people, high and low, rich and poor, reporter or private viewer of affairs, every one represents himself first, his paper or his patron, or his Sovereign after. On these grand occasions it is every man for himself and God for us all, and however, bitter to the reporting mind not to have his rights recognized, he must swallow this bitter pill of neglect occasionally, and look forward to the high delight afterwards of abusing his oppressors through the medium of the public press.

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The reporter's plaint reminds me of an amateur concert in a little provincial town, where there were three lady singers, each of whom considered herself the *prima donna* of the evening, and insisted on occupying one special spot of the platform, known to be most favourable for being seen and heard. The conductor, a clever old German, driven to his wits' ends by their unreasonable conduct, and by the fact of the vocal poverty of the district not permitting him to dispense with any of them, solve the difficulty logically by explaining to them that there was only one way that they could all three have the same spot, and that was by standing on each others heads. I commend this method to the reporters next time they want any extra good place.

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The Volunteer Review of Saturday last was a grand affair as far as number and uniform went, but though the Queen expressed herself delighted with the manœuvring, and the troops certainly did their best under the scorching afternoon sun, uniforms will not go far in ou defence in case of invasion, and Saturday evening to Monday morning in camp will not make a soldier out of small shopboy. In most cases the drill does not come early enough. I am sure any one who looked critically at some of the Volunteer companies on Saturday would come to the conclusion that even three years' conscription would improve the physique of London youth, however bad it might be on the disconsolate girls they left behind them when they departed. Lord Brabazon is, I think, justified in saying that the physique of the town populations is seriously and rapidly deteriorating.

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I see that our Parisian neighbours are being indulged also in Jubilee gossip. *L'Illustration* of Saturday last has a picture of the Queen in the act of embracing her daughters in Westminster. By the way, I thought we English were slow in erecting memorials to our remarkable dead, but it seems to me the French are slower. *L'Illustration* tells us of the erection of two statues last week, one to Phillippe Le Bon, at Chaumont, inventor of the manufacture of gas, who was killed in the Champs Elysees in 1804, only eighty-three years ago. The other statue erected to Nicholas Le Blanc, in the Conservatoire des Arts-et-Metiers at Paris. Nicholas Le Blanc was born in 1742, invented the extraction of soda from sea-water, and was a famous chemist and *savant* in general, and it has taken the Parisians, an ordinarily smart people, about one hundred years to recognize his worth. My confrere of *L'Illustration* has been here to see the Jubilee, but, in spite of our red flags and tunics and pantaloons as he says, he has gone back to his dear Paris singing "Home, Sweet Home, no place like Home." I can understand his allusion to our red flags and tunics, but wherever he saw pantalons rouges I cannot say, for certainly no Briton wears them.

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The maske of flowers at Gray's Inn was one of the most successful celebrations lately. It succeeded better even than the banquets in St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, where, in spite of buffets blazing with gold plate, and the dinner itself being exceedingly good and served hot as *Truth* remarks, the guests were dull and tiresome. *Truth* gives too much credit to the Royal cook. In this weather it is more difficult to serve a cold dinner than a hot one.

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I see some rather severe criticisms on Mr. Arthur Lilley's book "Buddhism and Christianity." The *Academy* is especially hard on him for many mistakes he has made in Christian doctrine, and the *Academy* hints, that like many other Anglo-Indians Mr. Arthur Lilley has lived so long out of Christendom that he has forgotten all about it. Is it a fact?

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The *Art Journal* gives good illustrations of the Queen's dogs, but its theories on the fashions of dog culture in general would not hold water. It says that with silk dresses and short sleeves Prince Charlies have gone out, silken pets and silken clothing go together; collies and fox-terriers getting into favour when tailor made dresses and manly attire, rough Ulsters and Scotch tweeds permitted the attendance of rougher pets. According to this theory it is evident that in the time when English ladies wore woad hairless Chinese terriers must have been the only dogs in vogue.

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A new book about Carlyle and his works has just come out. It is called "Carlyle as seen in his Works," by James Kerr (W. H. Allen). Every one is interested in reading of Carlyle, but this book does not add much to what we already know of him. I agree with the critics who say that it is too goody goody, and more fit to be read before a young men's society, than for the general reading of people who like to hear the good and bad of a man's life and make their own comment thereon. Anne Gilchrist's Autobiography has been published, and has many pleasant things to say of literary people of twenty years ago. It is full of pleasant reminiscences of the Carlyles and of Walt Whitman the poet, as Wagner is the musician, of the future.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BARODA COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 30.

This evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the ceremony of the distribution of prizes to the students of the local High School and College. The proceedings commenced at 5 p.m., when the Agent to the Governor-General took his seat on a raised dais, tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. To the left of Colonel Berkley sat the Dewan. Many sardars, darakdars and principal officers of the State were also present, amongst them being Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Rao Bahadur Jayasingrao Angray, Bhatavadekar, Ambalal Sakarlal, Gadgil, Y. V. Athalye, Messrs. Abasali, Cursetji, Reynolds, Captain Sadler and many others. A number of European ladies also attended. Mr. Moulabaksh, professor of native music, was present with a number of his pupils, who gave recitations in such a manner as to elicit repeated applauses from the appreciative gathering.

Mr. Tait, the Principal, having read the report, Colonel Berkeley said he was much pleased to see the progress which the institution had made under the able management of such eminent scholars as Messrs. Tait and Littledale. He exhorted the students to bear in mind the saying of the great man Newton, *i.e.* "Gathering pebbles in the seashore of knowledge," by which the students were to take the invaluable lesson that they by merely taking their degrees or passing examinations had not arrived at the top of the tree of knowledge, but were simply on the threshold of knowledge, and therefore they ought not to leave off educating themselves after leaving their course. He spoke in high terms of the praiseworthy example set by H. H. Sayajirao Maharaj, who was so well-known for his enlightened views and practical ideas; and he concluded by alluding to the visits which had been paid to Baroda by H. E. the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He resumed his seat amidst cheers.

An interesting programme of recitations was creditably gone through by the students, some of whom, especially G. S. Apte, R. J. Marathe, and K. D. Rele acquitted themselves admirably. After this Col. Berkeley distributed the prizes.

The Dewan then delivered the following address:—

"Colonel Berkeley, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On such an occasion as this, it is usual for his Highness the Maharaja to preside and distribute prizes to the successful students of these institutions. His absence to-day, therefore, we feel the more, as he always took great personal interest in all that concerns education and the enlightenment of his people. (Applause.) We hope that the long stay in Europe, which he has been making for the benefit of his health, will enable him to return among us in renewed strength and vigour, which are so essentially requisite to enable him to take an active part in the affairs of the State. (Cheers.) We have just heard the report which Mr. Tait, our able, popular and indefatigable principal read to us. It shows what under him and his able co-adjutors the college and its connected institutions are generally flourishing. It also shows that English schools and scholars have increased to an appreciable extent. Looking to the results of the University examinations we find that the previous class did well in passing 9 students out of 23 sent up. As regards the matriculation classes, the number of successful students fell off from 22 last year to 13 this year. This falling off Mr. Tait attributes to the stringency of the University Examiners in this particular examination. This is not an unsatisfactory state of things, because though the number is less, the quality is better. (Cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, there are one or two things to which I would like to draw your particular attention. The first is the opening of the Science class in connection with this institution. It is perhaps too early to say any thing in regard to it. The number of students at present attending the class is no doubt small, but Mr. Tait trusts, and I share his hope, that it will gradually increase. The next point is the proposed establishment of an agricultural branch. His Highness the Maharaja, before his departure for Europe, sanctioned sufficient funds for its establishment, and I am in communication with Mr. Tait in regard to its organisation. I am convinced that the agricultural department will be an important element in the system of State education. I may add that a vernacular agricultural class has already been opened under the superintendence of Mr. Hargovindas, our director of vernacular instruction, and it is being taken advantage of by the sons of our cultivating classes, for whose benefit it is principally intended. As his Highness the Maharaja takes a lively interest in the development of the resources of the State, this branch of education, I have no doubt, will play an important part in the progress of the country. (Cheer.) In conclusion, allow me to thank you, Colonel Berkeley, for having kindly presided on this occasion and distributed the prizes to the successful students of the college and schools at Baroda. I am also much obliged to you, ladies and gentlemen of the station, for having come over here to witness the ceremony which has just been gone through. (Applause.) I again thank you, Mr. Tait, Mr. Littledale, Mr. Tapidas and masters and teachers, for your combined efforts to make the English educational department in Baroda a success. (Prolongged cheers.)

The Dewan having taken his seat, Professor Moulabaksh concluded the day's proceedings by giving a Hindustani rendering of the National Anthem. The gathering then dispersed.

REGIMENTAL SODAWATER MACHINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The statement in your issue of the 28th inst. to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered the practice of regimental messes supplying aerated waters to the public, should be discontinued after the debt incurred by the purchase of the machine is recovered, seems to me and other tradesmen to be adding insult to injury, as it really means nothing more than going round to the public and asking them to subscribe to a soda-water machine for each regimental mess in India. If strict inquiry be made, not only in Bombay, but in the Mofussil, it will perhaps come to light that other articles beside aerated waters are supplied to the outside public by some of the regimental messes. If regimental messes are to have soda-water machines let them purchase one for themselves or do without them. Messes pay no rent, no taxes, no advertisement and other charges which tradesmen have and are compelled to pay, and it is not just to bring them into competition with them. This question should be taken up vigorously by every tradesmen in India and a strong protest sent to the Government. Our Trades' Association seem to be slumbering over its books to allow such an important matter to continue for a single day. I do not belong to the legal profession, but I question whether an action for damages against the Government could not be taken for allowing regimental messes to cater for the public in competition with legitimate tradespeople. The existing keen competition has almost ruined trade, and to allow regimental messes to enter the field is disgraceful and unconstitutional.—Yours, &c.,

July 29. TRADESMAN.

THE SEASON AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The two chief social events since I last wrote have been a dance at Barnes' Court and the annual dance given by the members of the Intelligence Department at the old Assembly Rooms. The latter is always got up with much taste and ingenuity, and this year was no exception to the rule. The ricketty building was so disguised as to be hardly recognisable by its oldest friends, if it has any; the supper was the most tempting of its kind, and the ball programmes were quite a work of art, and showed an ancestral reverence on the part of the Intelligence Department, which was really touching. Each one of the nine hosts was represented as a monkey of some modern type, the masher, the inebriate, and so on, and the likenesses were so faithfully executed as to be unmistakeable. The Barnes' Court dance was more limited in numbers, which was of course an advantage to those who received invitations, and others will no doubt have their turn shortly. Barnes' Court has also opened its doors for a concert for a charitable object which was well patronised. It seems incongruous to mention football at the same time as waltzes and quadrilles, and yet both are undoubtedly equally associated with the fantastic toe—football, I believe, was only introduced here last season, but it seems to have met a long felt want. The cool and invigorating climate of Simla and the soft ground at Annandale seem eminently fitted for it, especially during the rains, when tennis is uncertain and Saturday gymkhanas have to be altogether postponed. Tennis, of course, flourishes, and about five in the afternoon, horsemen with rackets and in flannel suits may be seen posting off in every direction. It is a marvellous instance of the mutability of human institutions that the Blessington Tennis Courts, which a few years ago were so crowded that it was almost useless for a stranger to go to them, were during last season surrendered to monkeys and native children. The cause of this has been the rapid increase in the number of private courts all over the hill. It would seem to be the ambition of every resident to have a court of his own, and the most unlikely spots have been dug out and levelled, and surrounded with netting like bird-cages. The Blessington Courts, have this year, in order to pay expenses, been thrown open to the general public, and not restricted to the Government House list as heretofore. I hear, however, that this will not be done again, for what reason I do not know. The courts I should think are a great boon to tradesmen and clerks who have few means of amusement, and if the general public will not use them it is better that they should be turned to account in this way than allowed to run to grass.

This epitome of our sports and entertainments would not be complete without a reference to the performance of "Caste," at the Gaiety Theatre, on Thursday and Saturday last, by the Dugshai amateurs. It is seldom that the theatre is so packed as it was on these two nights, and a third performance had to be given yesterday (Monday) to meet the wishes of those who had been unable to get seats before. Not only is the play one which, in spite of many anomalies, never seems to grow old, but the company was as complete as it could be, that is to say, each member seemed exactly suited to his or her part. The following were the characters, of whom Mrs Kirby belongs to Simla:—

Hon. George D'Alroy	Capt. C. Carey, H.L.I.
Capt. Hawtree	Mr. F. M. Sandy Lumsdaine, H.L.I.
Eccles	Mr. H. F. Kays, H.L.I.
Sam Gerridge	Mr. Koe, R.I.
Dixon, servant to D'Alroy	Mr. T. Segrave, R.I.
The Marquise de St. Maur	Mrs. W. Russell-Jones.
Polly	Mrs. Kirby.
Esther	Mrs. H. De Grey Warter.

The chief honours may, I think, be fairly divided between Polly and Sam Gerridge. The former was altogether irrepressible, and her frank and spirited manner completely carried the audience away. The latter appeared not to be acting, but to be engaged in his ordinary pursuits in the ordinary way. Eccles was, of course, a constant source of [illegible], but had not enough to [illegible] Lewis's [illegible] when the strain of keeping up his character as a [illegible] was too great for him. At Monday's performance Mrs. Kirby took out, which was a great loss.

[illegible] settlement has been reached by the [illegible] the Afghan boundary difficulty, which [illegible] seems to be an accomplished fact. [illegible] with the Government of India [illegible] for surprising that the Russian Government should have closed this question which so [illegible] to Bulgaria and Egypt in which Russia is [illegible] interested still remain unsettled, for it has [illegible] been supposed that the boundary question would be used as a lever to check England's opposition in Europe. Since Russia, with everything at her hands has been satisfied with such modest [illegible] sation in Central Asia it almost seems as if [illegible] received a more substantial equivalent elsewhere. Time will no doubt reveal the mystery, and a change in England's European policy may become apparent.

Nothing is known here of the rumoured elevation of Sir Frederick Roberts to the Peerage. The honour by itself is a somewhat empty one and might possibly be declined, just as the merchant's [illegible] pant during hard times preferred his regular salary to being taken into partnership. It will be remembered that when Lord Wolseley was raised to his present rank he received £50,000 wherewith to sustain the honour, and unless the Government are going to be equally liberal with our present Military Chief the honour may be too great a sacrifice. In these economical days a jaghir of land might at all events accompany the distinguished title. Another surprise we have had is the announcement that the Hon'ble J. B. Peile is to succeed Sir Ashley Eden in the India Council. We never knew till now what a great man we had amongst us. Truly as the bard has said there are some men who "go skipping along on the tide of promotion, just as a sea gull goes over the ocean."

As I have already informed you M. Ussele, the Head of the Forest Department in France, is at present on a short visit to Simla to see Mr. Ribbentrop with regard to our Indian forest system.

M. Ussele comes from Japan, where he has found something to learn even from the Japanese system. The three points in which he is chiefly interested are the protection of forests from fire, young forest plantations, and the replanting of denuded hill sides, especially where the want of forests is the cause of devastating mountain torrents. On this last point he will find a good deal to study in the Punjab, where the wholesale destruction of trees in native States has been one of the chief causes which has led to the interruptions on the North-Western Railway during the last two years. In France it is the rearing of young

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Residing in a well-known and elegant locality in the Fort, I was roused from my slumbers at about 2 o'clock this morning, by unmistakeable sounds of revelry proceeding from an adjoining house. The house in question is a kind of cosmopolitan boarding establishment, and it is no unusual thing for the residents there to make night, or rather early morning, hideous, with strident ditties, followed by uproarious shouts of applause. But on this particular occasion, their orgies and vocal ebullitions were prolonged until after 5 a.m., to the utter discomfiture of my repose, and to the annoyance of many others beside myself. One Teutonic gentleman was howling forth "Die wacht am Rhein," with the full power of his lungs, while a Gallic rival, fired with patriotic fervour, bellowed out the "Marseillaise" in defiance. Then followed sundry caterwaulings, and shouts of "hip, hip," after which some one else gave "Il Trovatore" with variations. Song followed song, and it seemed as if the vocalists would never end. A Frenchman, judging from his accent, but an evident admirer of Byron, favoured his auditors with "Fare thee well and if for ever," apparently set to a tune of his own composition. Finally, by way of soothing the feelings of their wakeful English neighbours, the happy revellers sang "Britons never shall be slaves."

I have no desire to mar the "innocent mirth" of others; but I certainly think it should be indulged in seasonably, and that the small hours of the morning should not be specially reserved for its jubilant manifestations in song. There are many people living in and near Elphinstone Circle, who tired with the business of the day, find it indispensible to health to enjoy a sound night's rest, and as one of these, I must ask the vocalists, to whom I have referred, to discontinue their patriotic and other ditties at such unusual hours.—Yours, &c.,

July 30. PERTCESUS.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 30.—The barometer has risen in the eastern portions of the country and fallen in the western and central. A slight diffused depression exists over that part of the country represented by the stations of Hazaribagh, Benares, Allahabad, Sutna and Nowgong, but the main low pressure area lies over the Punjab. The readings range from 29·96 inches at Cochin to 0·50 at Allahabad, and 0·38 at Peshawar. Except that northerly winds to the westward of the depression noticed above, normal monsoon winds prevail generally. They blow strongly both at the head of the Bay and along the west Coast. No rain has fallen west or east of the Punjab, nor Rajputana, Sind, Deccan, or Carnatic. Elsewhere the rain was general. The Bengal current has given moderately heavy rain to Arrakan and east and north Bengal. The Bombay current has given moderate rain to the West Coast, but very heavy rain to the central districts, the largest falls being Jubbulpore, 1 3 inches; Nowgong, 6 inches; and Saugor, 5 inches. Slight rain has also fallen in the centre of the Punjab, Sirsa receiving 1 inch; and Delhi and Sialkote about ½ inch.

JULY 31—The barometer has fallen in Burma, Assam, and locally at one or two stations over the Peninsula and Central Provinces. Elsewhere the pressure has increased most quickly in the Punjab. Yesterday's slight diffused depression has travelled north-westward to the neighbourhood of Agra, but has almost filled up. The winds have veered again in Bengal, and instead of a southerly to south-easterly from the Bay a westerly or west-south-westerly current, which has travelled right across India, prevails over Bengal and the Bay. On the West Coast a strong monsoon current prevails. Rain has not fallen over the greater part of the Punjab, Sind or the Carnatic; elsewhere rain has been general and moderately heavy. The principal falls in Eastern India are—Chittagong, 3½ inches; Silchar, 1; and Darjeeling 1½ inches; in the west and centre of Mount Abu 3½, Pachmarhi 3½, Jubbulpore 2 inches, Jeypore, Suttna and Hoshungabad, 1½ inches; Punjab, Delhi and Simla received 1½ inches; Murree, 1 inch; and Rawul Pindi, 4 inches.

SOME NATIVE SUPERSTITIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Spectator* writes:—A Gujarati contemporary informs its readers of the existence of a poisonous snake in some parts of Cutch, which possesses wonderful properties. It exhales its poisonous breath in the nose, ear, or mouth of one who is asleep, and finishes with a stroke to the man with his tail, which is reported to be knotty. The blow with the tail rouses the slumberer, and in a few minutes he becomes blind, and in a few hours his face turns yellow and he breathes his last. English doctors are invited to make observations on this new reptile and to suggest a remedy against its poison. So writes our contemporary. Need we say it is a myth? There may be a new variety of serpents in Cutch, as in other parts of India. But the story of animals having the power of killing human beings with their mere breath now belongs to the region, not of Natural History, but of romance pure and simple.

As we are on the subject, we may mention here the very common superstition among Parsis regarding the excrement of the harmless house lizard. Whenever, on account of unclean or ill-tinned copper vessels, diarrhœa is the result, the innocent lizard is mentioned as the cause by the cook, whose carelessness has really brought it about. Our people believe it implicitly, and are confirmed in their old superstition.

Eha has, in his interesting work, rendered valuable service by holding up to ridicule the belief that a certain variety of the lizard tribe which lives in the fields is more poisonous than the cobra. A Bhil or a Koli is supposed to be the only man that can venture to kill or catch one, when it is found in the garden or compound of a gentleman living in the Mofussil. He prefers to catch it. Of course he is paid for it, as it is considered to be an act of great daring to go within ten yards of it. The reader may know that the Bhil (or the Koli, as the case may be) pockets the money, and cooks the *chandangho*, such is its name, for his dinner.

The superstition regarding *chandangho* is not at all strange, when the natives have such an unreasonable dread of the entire tribe of serpents. Some of them really consider it an act of foolhardiness to venture to kill one. We are not speaking here of those who do not kill, because they think they are forbidden by their religion to do so. Eha is right in saying that to kill a poisonous snake even is after all no such great matter as most people suppose.

THE Indian police appear to have done very well in Burma. The Indian recruits for the Burma police began to arrive in Rangoon in July 1886, and by the end of the year over 1,000 men had arrived. As they were, for the most part, altogether untrained it was feared that difficulty might be experienced in maintaining discipline among them. These fears were not justified by the result. Complaints of petty acts of misconduct on the part of the Indian police were not unfrequent for the first few months after their arrival. Since then progress has been made in disciplining them; they have become better acquainted with the people and the country, and of late few complaints against them have been made. Considering the small training they have received and their defective organization, the Chief Commissioner considers the conduct of the new Indian police has been very creditable. In the course of his recent visits to several districts, Mr. Crosthwaite has heard reports which lead him to think that petty acts of oppression and refusal or neglect to pay for goods supplied are not altogether unknown. Cases have, moreover, recently occurred which, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, indicate the necessity for adopting more rigorous measures for enforcing and maintaining discipline than those provided by the Police Act of 1861. The Government of India have accordingly been asked to pass an Act for the management of the force similar to the Upper Burma Military Police Regulation. When this has been done, the force will be re-organized, all men unfit for the duties required of them will be weeded out, their place will be taken by approved recruits, and the force will be divided into companies which will be distributed among the principal districts of the province according to their several requirements.

IN Japan the branches of mulberry trees, after being dried, were formerly used as fuel. Recently some native chemist, having discovered that the charcoal obtained from these branches is superior for gunpowder-making to willow-charcoal, that made from mulberry branches is now used at the Government powder mills.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—By the bold stand he made in the beginning, and the able manner in which he maintained his ground in dealing with the so-called libel suit against him, Mr. Geary has set an example to public journalists. He has lost nothing by giving up the document wanted at the proper time, and by rendering the explanation which satisfied the other party. Had the latter been reasonable, the whole thing might have been settled, perhaps more to their advantage, in half an hour's time. But in that case the public would have missed the opportunity of knowing that a journalist could be as skilful in a Magistrate's Court as he is in his own sanctum and that he can cross-examine in person with as good effect as he can criticise on paper. Should Mr. Grattan Geary ever need diversion, he might safely lay himself out for the lawyer's line, in which he would in all probability rise sooner than the firm represented by Mr. Hemming. We are sorry for this gentleman. After the bad half hour he had with the Magistrate, and the analysis of his procedure by Mr. Geary, which he had to sit out, we are not inclined to give him one unkind word. Mr. Kirkpatrick appears to have saved him and his case. Credit is due to the Magistrate, also, for his good sense and firmness.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The local mill industry has taken a new start in the matter of opening up new markets for its wares. Rid of its proverbial lethargy the Mill-owners' Association has with commendable energy directed its endeavours to secure for itself all trade in cloth along the Somali coast through a fresh European agency at Aden. There is an exchange of weekly reports, and samples of cloth used by the Bedouin and other Arab tribes are already in its hands to turn out such cloth as will completely answer the wants of Somalis. However, the Association need not rest content with a single agency; Kutchees, Memons, and even Bhatias frequent these and the east African coasts, and having free access to the interior, they ought to prove as good agents as any European firm. The entire sea border of the Persian Gulf is before the Association which might with benefit to itself, after the model of European scientific expeditions, send out a trading commission to these coasts. With the establishment of permanent central agencies at such places as Bushire, Bagdad, Jeddah, Aden and other principal towns the local cotton industry may ultimately succeed in diverting the whole trade of that coast to itself. In connection with this fresh market the great want the Association seems to suffer from is the absence of a bank at Aden; but with such splendid trading means at its command it is to be pitied that it should not have the courage to start a bank of its own at Aden, and improve the facilities of their trading intercommunication with the Somalis. A native Bank at Aden must create other trading interests in other directions, and we think the Association will in this respect rather look to its resources than rely upon what others may do for it.—*Native Opinion.*

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* reports an outrage recently attempted on two Parsee ladies in the waiting-room of the railway station at Mhow. The ladies, who were sisters, of the age of 22 and 17, were proceeding from Chalisgaum to Ajmere, and having arrived at Mhow were waiting in the ladies' room. Here they were accosted by a European who offered them some liquid saying that it was cold soda. The ladies declined the offer, and suspecting the man's conduct, came out of the waiting-room and sat on a bench on the platform. It was a dark and stormy night, and the European again went to them and told them to return to the room and take rest till the arrival of the passenger train. After some time, they returned to the waiting-room, when to their utter dismay they saw the European again enter it. As he began to blow out the light, they ran out and went into a room where a Hindoo was engaged in waiting at a table. They requested him to allow them to remain there till the arrival of the train. But the man pursued them here too, and ordering the Hindoo to go out extinguished the lights, and attempted to catch hold of them. The ladies, who were very much frightened by the strange conduct of the man, ran out of the room and with tears in their eyes implored the Hindoo to take them to some family house in the neighbourhood. They were accordingly taken to a house where they were afforded shelter till the arrival of the train. They think that their modesty would surely have been outraged by the European, if the Hindoo had not come to their aid. The ladies are at present in Surat and have made a deposition to this effect before Mr. Jamnadas, the City Magistrate.

THE VICEROY ON THE BURMA POLICE.

THE following is the full text of the Viceroy's remarks at the Supreme Legislative Council on July 27, on the Bill for the Regulation of the Military Police in Burma:—

Before putting these amendments, I should be glad to take the opportunity which, as yet, I have not had, of expressing, on behalf of my colleagues in the Government of India, the great satisfaction with which we have observed the manner in which the Indian Military Police of Burma have discharged their difficult and arduous duties from the date that they were despatched to that country. Although from time to time the Government of India, through the Home Department, has conveyed to the officers, European and native, of that corps various indications of their approval, I do not think that any very formal recognition of their services has yet been made. There is no doubt that the duties which have fallen to their share have been as arduous, as dangerous and as trying to their health as those to which the Military Forces of her Majesty in Burma has been exposed; and both in regard to the physical courage and patience which they have displayed, and to their discipline and obedience to command, they have in no degree fallen behind the other police forces of India: indeed, on several occasions the Military Police of Burma have distinguished themselves, in a very remarkable manner, and on more than one occasion individual native officers have shown extraordinary bravery and enterprise.

I entirely agree with the observations which have fallen from my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Peile, that it is of the most essential importance that this force should be worked up to a very high level of military discipline. We must remember that it discharges its duties under very peculiar conditions, and that it is a force sent to Burma for the purpose of maintaining the domestic peace of the country. But, at the same time, it is composed of men who are alien in race, in religion and in language to the population amongst whom they exercise their duties, and consequently, unless there is introduced into the force the bonds of a very strict military discipline, there might be a danger lest it should transgress the proper limits of police action. Thanks to the judicious and practical recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief when he was in Burma and had an opportunity of observing both the defects as well as the good qualities of the force as it was then constituted, the Government of India, acting by his advice, and able to introduce into Upper Burma those improvements and those special arrangements which in consequence of their successful operation my hon. ble colleague is now anxious to introduce into the force in Lower Burma. It is satisfactory to think that the alterations about to be introduced into the organization and composition of the force in Lower Burma have successfully operated in the Upper Burma Police Force.

THE development of the coal trade in Turkestan since its occupation by the Russians is a matter of considerable importance not only to the inhabitants, who are said to be taking to the use of coals for domestic purposes, but also for the encouragement of the trade of the districts. In 1884 the Isfaran mines near Khojakent produced 3,000 tons, and last year the yield had increased to 8,000 tons. The coal is now selling in some of the Turkestan towns at ten shillings a ton, whereas when the Russians first established their steam flotilla on the Sea of Aral its price was between eight and ten pounds per ton. The Russian Government is reported recently to have offered subsidies for the encouragement of opening other mines, as the supply of coal is said to be abundant. Another reason assigned for trying to increase the consumption of coal is that till lately the people had used the Saksoul, a kind of brier, for fuel, and as the supply of this wood was becoming exhausted, the sandy soil during high winds was driven completely over the fields, rendering them barren, while the irrigation channels and even canals are sometimes choked by the sand storms.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Chupra, Captain J. Stewart, brought to Bombay yesterday afternoon a cargo of timber from Rangoon (July 14.)

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Arabia, Captain C. R. Kendall, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last with a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi:—Mr. Arnell, two men of the 16th B. I., and twenty-seven deck.

THE steamer Knight of St. John, 2,286 tons, consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co. brought to Bombay on Saturday last 2,954 tons of coals from Cardiff, from which port she sailed, under Captain J. L. Shiell, on the 5th ultimo.

THE Italian steamer Manilla, 2,582 tons, Captain A. Cruciani, was cleared out on Saturday last to proceed to Aden and Genoa. She will sail to-day with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Genoa.—Mr. A. Baratta, Major Gray, Captain Apthorp, and Mr. H. Ascher. For Aden.—Brigade Surgeon E. Sexton, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pemba, Captain W. H. Rothwell, cleared on Saturday last to sail, on the arrival in Bombay of the overland mails, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi. She is laden and has on board the following passengers:—Mr. H. K. Disney, and two servants, and a native officer for Karachi, and thirty five on deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	2063	J. De Horne	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1586	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan	1912	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akbar	1440	R. Collin	E F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aspatria	1920	G. Veale	H J	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Atrato	2065	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Henzada	1978	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Regina	2119	T. Kayll	M	.....
„ Q. Victoria	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Highfield	1696	W. Simpson	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Dunstan	1451	J. Ogilvie	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
30	Kt. of St. John	Shiell	Cardiff, July 5.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Karachi, July 23.
31	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon, July 14.

The following vessels were cleared out on Saturday last:—
Steamer Manilla, Cruciani, for Genoa.
„ Pemba, Rothwell, for the P. Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Umballa, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Mecca, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

July.

ARRIVALS.

26 Sahara s. ..... Goldsworthy .. Middlesbro', June 8
Mira s. ..... Lesportier ..... Liverpool, June 24.
Laura Law ..... Niven ..... Liverpool, April 16.
Zamindar ..... Mackenzie ..... Liverpool, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—Steamer Asia. Ship Wandering Jew and Schooner Edward Seymour.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia (s), 95 bales wool, M. Jetha; 27 bales wool, J. Khimji; 30 bales wool, N. Khatoo; 32 bales wool, T. Jeewraj; 78 bales wool, D. Merwanji and Co; 50 bales wool, S. Sadoosing.

Iran (s), 645 cwts myrabolums, J. Dayall.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada (s), 87 cwts gum, M. Cutchra; 2 cases woolen work, T. Naranji.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cathay (s), 1 case Indian curiosities, E. C. Banatwalla.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato (s), 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A. Blaschcek and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier. Highfield (s), 465 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts poppy seed, A. Blaschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 1,971 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s), 110 bales cotton, A. S. Moodlier and Co.

FOR GENOA.

C Buckanon (s), 999 cwts linseed and 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty; and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Inchgarvie (s), 175 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mills.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia (s), 20 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia (s), 25 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s), 30 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 63 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co; 278 bales cotton, D P Marker; 75 bales twist, J H Latimer, and Co; 51 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 199 bales cotton, S Gopiram; 65 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 31 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist A Habibhai; 30 bales twist, J Damji; 51 bales cotton, A Joosub.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia (s), 20 bales twist, J Damji.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Walter, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Karachi.

JULY 30.

Gray, Major, Panjab, Border Regt, on leave, from Amritsar.

Apthorp, Capt, Panjab, Border Regt, on leave, from Sialkote.

Shine, Surgn, Bl, Med Staff, on sick leave, from Burma.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 29.

Walter, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, from leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 1st, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 3rd inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual. Firing and Bayonet exercises. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

BENGAL.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, Henry Gregory, lately employed in the Post Office, was re-arraigned on the charge of having caused grievous hurt to Bepin Behary Dass, a fellow-clerk, by means of a loaded stick, causing a compound fracture of the left jaw, on the 3rd of May last. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and having stated the facts of the case, which have already been reported proceeded to call his witnesses. Complainant, who had been in hospital ever since the night of the assault, and appeared for the first time this day, although still an inmate of the hospital was examined, and also the native doctor who had treated the complainant, and were cross examined at some length by Mr. Cranenburg on behalf of the defence tending to show that there was an altercation between the complainant, and the accused about a pencil, and that while they were going home at about 8 or 9 p. m., the complainant, who was with some four or five other native employes of the Post Office, first struck the accused with an umbrella which he had in his hand, and the latter retaliated by striking him with a strick which he had with him. The cross-examination of the native doctor also was for the purpose of showing that the complainant was being treated in hospital for consumption, fever, and some other diseases besides the fracture on the jaw, which was not the only cause of his detention in hospital for such a length of time. The case which eventually adjourned till the 5th August next.

MADRAS.

MADRAS RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS.—Seventeen persons were prosecuted by the Madras Railway authorities last month for committing offences against the Indian Penal Code, Railway Act, and Company's bye Laws Seven, for defrauding the Company by travelling without tickets, were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2. Three carters were also fined for passing the level crossing gates while the train was in sight. Two, for jumping into the train while in motion, one for over riding, and four for committing theft, were sentenced to suffer various terms of imprisonment from three to six months. The fines collected amounted in all to Rs. 67.

BURMA.

RANGOON RIGOROUS TREATMENT.—Nga Tha Doon Zan and six other Burmans were found guilty by the District Magistrate of Thongwa last month of committing mischief by fire. Four of them were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and three to ten years, commuted in each case to transportation for like periods. The District Magistrate acquitted them of the charge of assembling for the purpose of dacoity. The circumstances of the case were that on the 5th April 1887 about noon a large body of dacoits assembled under the reputed leadership of one Boh Tha Din. Some native police under a Burman head constable made a faint show of resistance, but on the first shot fired by the dacoits the police bolted, leaving Podoke at the mercy of the dacoits, who advanced and burned the whole village with the exception of some eight houses. The villagers of Podoke suffered a very heavy loss as their paddy granaries, containing some 30,000 baskets of grain, were all consumed in addition to their household property. The District Magistrate thought those who inflicted this heavy loss on their fellow countrymen deserved severe punishment, and as the evidence for the prosecution clearly proved that all seven accused were present with the dacoit gang at the time of the attack, and it was not proved that they were there by compulsion, he thought they were concerned in the burning of Podoke. It was proved that one of the accused Boh Gyee had a white flag and another a dah whilst they were with the dacoit gang.—*Rangoon Times.*

MR. LANGWORTHY ON HIS DEFENCE.

MR. EDWARD MARTIN LANGWORTHY, the hero of the "Strange True Story of the Langworthy Marriage," has spoken at last. Of course he does not spare the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to whom the credit is due of having unearthed the story of his delinquencies, and he calls it a filthy paper, and accuses the editor of an attempt to levy black mail. The following is a copy of a letter which he has addressed to *La Nueva Epoca*, a South American paper:—

As I am a resident in the province of Santa Fe, I hope you will allow me the use of the columns of your valuable paper for the purpose of replying to the scandalous publications which have recently appeared in the daily newspaper, *La Nacion*, of Buenos Ayres, transcribed (? translated) from the London *Pall Mall Gazette*.

On the 22nd of February, 1883, I left Lisbon in my steam yacht, having with me the woman Long and my cousin, the latter accompanied by the sister of the former.

I deny in the most positive manner having presented Mildred Long as my wife at any time or to any person whatever.

The said woman and her sister left Buenos Ayres for Europe on the 8th of May in the same year, 1883, on the steamer San Martin of the Chargeurs Reunis. line; and about the end of that same year it reached my knowledge that she (the woman Long) was trying to pass in England as my wife.

Shortly afterwards I undertook a voyage to Europe It appears that the woman Long was asserting tha I had contracted a marriage with her in the hous of a man named Potts, in Antwerp, on the 10th of January, 1883, on which day I was at Lille (France), making arrangements with the Five-Lille Company for the purchasing of machinery for my sugar mills, having passed the night at the Hotel de Paris.

In consequence of this I went to Brussels and consulted with the avoue Dr. Weber. He investigated the matter, and found out that the aforementioned Potts had presented a letter to the English Consul in Antwerp informing him that I had married the woman (Long) at his private residence in Antwerp on the 10th of January, 1883, as has already been stated. Dr. Weber then attended before the Procureur du Roi, who ordered the police to arrest the said Potts. The latter, however, had received warning of the visit with which he was threatened, and had escaped over the frontier into Holland, whence he immediately embarked for the United States of North America.

Being very much occupied with the establishment of my "Colonia Florencia," and of the railway connecting it with the river, it was impossible, for me to answer the lawsuit instituted in London in any other way than by proving, by the evidence of Dr. Weber, that any marriage, whatsoever, even supposing it to have taken place in the manner alleged, was according to Belgian law null and void.

Some time ago the periodical called the *Argentine Times* of Buenos Ayres published some very scandalous articles about me, and consequently Dr. Rosa, of Buenos Ayres, commenced an action, both criminal and civil, against that paper, but was not able to effect anything, as the editor absconded to Chili. Now I am attacked in England by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and *La Nacion*, of Buenos Ayres, is reproducing all its infamies.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is a filthy paper (papelucho), without either capital or importance, whose editor has recently been let out of prison, to which punishment he was condemned through having been found guilty of publishing a series of highly immoral articles.

In order to demonstrate the value of the assertions made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it will perhaps suffice to announce the fact that before commencing the publication of the articles I now refer to the editors applied to my lady mother (mi senora madre) asking her whether the matter could not be arranged.

As to the alleged letter, which it is said the woman Long saw in my solicitor's office, and in which it is affirmed that I wrote something about Dr. Rosa, it is a most infamous fabrication. On the day on which that letter is said to have been written I was not at Bella Vista, but on board my yacht near the village of Esquina, so that its falseness can very easily be proved.

I am informed that it is likewise stated that I made the acquaintance of Miss Long in Paris at the Hotel Bedford, one of the best hotels there; but even this is untrue, for I knew her when she was living down in the soldiers' quarter of Chelsea, where she occupied a furnished apartment in company with two ballet-dancers from one of the London theatres, persons certainly not famed for their morality. This notable incident took place on August 23, 1882.

I am suprised that such a respectable paper as *La Nacion* should fill its columns by publishing articles of such a character entitled Marriage of Langworthy, which can only interest persons who, for certainly not very pure motives, may have requested their publication, or those who, believing me to be strong, wealthy, and cruel, have opened a campaign against my purse.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearlike pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoking. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

A VIEW OF LISBON.

IN the early part of this century our relation with Portugal were most cordial: our fleets lay in the Tagus, our armies landed at Lisbon, our officers led the Portuguese troops to victory. But seventy or eighty years have so completely changed all this that an Englishman now finds it impossible to realize that once his ancestors were almost has much at home in Lisbon as in London. The Portuguese have forgotten Wullington and his band of heroes; they claim to have expelled the French by their own unassisted powers; and of late years in African colonial politics their Government has been distinctly unfriendly to ours. The only apparent trace of our ancient reliance with the House of Braganza is to be found in the uniform of their crack infantry Regiments, the Cocadores which still faintly resembles that of our rifle Brigade on which it was originally modelled. On our side Lisbon as ceased to be the fashion. Once it was included in the Grand Tour indespensible for the young gentlemen of parts and fortune, but nowadays notwithstanding its striking position, his historic associations and charming views, there is no capital in Europe so little visited by Englishmen.

LISBON FROM THE SEA.

The best approach to Lisbon is from the sea. As travellers enter the Tagus at its mouth seven or eight miles wide, the dark mountains of Cintra meet his view. In the distance they look like mere masses of barren rock, but their folds are concealed in the lovely groves of the Pena Convent and Monterrate. In the foreground are high red-brown cliffs, with wheatfields on the gentle slopes above them; a road built on arches is carried along the face of the rock; near the shore are numbers of fishing-boats—heavy-built lumbering craft, their hulls painted red and green and yellow, their bows decorated with colossal bright-blue eyes. Further up the rapidly narrowing river are great heaps of earth on which soldiers are indolently at work constructing the new batteries on which the Portuguese are said to have already mounted many heavy guns. A little higher up stream are the Mole and Castle of Belem, past which, well-nigh three centuries ago, sailed a hundred and fifty ships of the Invincible Armada, as they left the Tagus on their voyage northward to dethrone Elizabeth! Near the castle is the ancient convent, built in commemoration of the safe return from the East of Vasco de Gama's gallant band of adventurers, and now used as a school for orphan-boys, and on the hill above it stands the King's Palace which though only the original design has been carried out is still large enough to house the Court of Portugal. Here the full view of Lisbon bursts upon you. It is built upon a range of low and undulating hills which run close in the river for several miles. Its faintly coloured red tiled houses rise in terraces from the water's edge, their monotony relieved by the light green of the plane trees planted on the busy wharves and the darker foliage of the gardens and cemeteries which crown the heights. The river, here a mile wide, is crowded with shipping; in-shore lie lateen-rigged coasting vessels; in mid-stream are moored dingy cargo steamers, trim ocean mail-boats bound for the Cape or South America, and Portuguese men-of-war: one of them, an ironclad, which came to grief on her first voyage and has never since been allowed to go to sea, has by the irony of fate been named *Vasco de Gama*!

FISHWIVES THE ONLY COMELY WOMEN.

A few hours are sufficient to give a stranger an excellent idea of the town. The streets are not unlike those of a second-rate Italian city, and, though vastly inferior in point of architecture, have a certain picturesqueness of their own. Many of the houses are completely faced with tiles, usually a blue or pink or green pattern upon a white ground; the entrances to the older buildings have peacock-blue dados, and a scriptural picture in tiles under the windows of their first floors. The inhabitants of these quaint streets are a short and thickset race, so swarthy that many of them are darker than the natives of Northern India. The men, as a rule, are fairly good-looking; the women a painful contrast to their lovely sisters in southern Spain. Like them, they dress in black on State occasions; but there all similarity ceases, for they have neither their stately walk, their beauty, nor their graceful fan-play. In fact, the only comely women in Lisbon are the bare-legged fishwives, who trot gaily through the streets poising huge baskets of fish upon their handsome heads, and who, it is whispered, are not Portugese at all but immigrants from the northern provinces of Spain.

STREET SEWERS.

There is plenty of life and animation in the streets: peasants in black jackets, bell shaped trousers supported by a red sash, and wonderfully, pointed shoes, flog their gaily decked overladen mules over the uneven pavement; handsomely dressed officers lounge about the doors of the cafes; sturdy Galician porters, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the leisurely Portuguese, stagger along under their heavy burdens; tram-cars with three or four mules abreast rattle past at every moment. Bright-eyed children pester you incessantly to buy tickets for the lottery, in which you can speculate for the low sum of three-pence; and horsemen in a tawdry picador costume canter about the streets sounding bugle and scattering handbills to announce the programme for the next bull-fight.

All the squares and modern streets are well planted with trees; and at every available spot in the town a public garden has been laid out, with fountains surrounded by hedges of cactus and aloes, and a wealth of roses, arums, and geraniums growing half-wild round palm-trees, acacias, and bananas. In fact, the only neglect piece of ground in Lisbon is the great open space in front of the King's palace at Belem. It is grass-grown in ruts and holes; its few stunted trees are encircled by broken and unpainted wooden guards; the road connecting it with the centre of the town is equally neared-for. The land belongs to the municipality, whose representatives decline to spend money upon it, in order to advertise the vigour of their Republican sentiments; the King stands on his dignity and refuses to do the work of the municipality; and thus the State approach to the royal residence at Belem remains a disgrace to the capital of Portugal. As we cautiously picked our way along this No Man's Land we began to realize why the King still adheres to the fashion of his ancestors and drives mule-teams in most of his carriages: it is because no ordinary horse can be trusted to scale the hill on which the palace stands! No pictures or photographs of any of the royal family are to be seen in the shops of Lisbon: not even of the Queen beloved as she is for her charities and the courage with which she, a true daughter of Victor Emmanuel, tends cases of dangerous illness amongst the poor; nor of the young Orleans Princess-Royal, though her youth and grace have already won the hearts of all who are brought in contact with her.

THE ROYAL BURYING PLACE.

In a sketch of Lisbon, however short the burying-place of the House of Braganza in a convent on a hill at the western end of the town must not be omitted. You are led through a long serious of courts into a gallery where ranged on shelves are displayed a number of coffins in which repose the departed members of the Royal family. These receptacles look exactly like gigantic round-topped brass-bound travelling trunks and the general effect is like going into the warehouse of portmanteau maker It is the custom that the most recent corpse should be exposed to public view, and at this moment the embalmed remains of the King's father dressed in full uniform are to be seen under a glass case in the middle of the corridor. It is a barbarous spectacle especially as the clothes have become covered with mildews and the white beard has grown quite long since death. But what can be expected from a people so geographically cut off from the rest of the world that a Portuguese who is going to visit France announces to his friends that he is about "to travel in Europe"!

Lisbon in one respect is a charming city for it has hardly any sights. As soon as the conscientious tourist has visited this mausoleum, the convent of Belem, and the English cemetery—the quite beauty of which is worthy of all praise—he is free to betake himself to Cintra, the paradise of shade and running water to which fashionable Lisbon flocks during the fierce heat of summer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting of, at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	750	all	14 per.	750 ind.
Bank of Bengal	24,000	500	all	10 do.	Ditto.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANK.					
gra Bank	12,000	4	4	8 do.	105
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Corporation	£1,125		£1	8½ do.	488
National Bank of India	37,500	£121		5 per.	122
		500			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	..	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	9
Kidneys, each	0	1	3
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	4	0
Beef Salt, English	0	8	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	6	0	3	0

LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do. do.	0	10	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0

MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	0	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Figs, (Rooster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon per lb	0	4	0
Pigafeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0

SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3

BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6

OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0

FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Karrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Ains, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0

GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

FRUITS—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Custard apples each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, musk, large each	0	6	0
Do. small, "	0	3	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, common, do.	3	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	0
Pears per doz	1	4	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees per doz	0	12	0

GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3	8	0
Gram, Jamboocer per pharra	3	4	0
Do. Ghautee, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per pharra	2	4	0
Coreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Kutch	2	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per pharra	3	8	0
Rice, Jeerasal, 1st sort, per pharra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	5	4	0
Do. common, per pharra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per pharra	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per pharra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per pharra	1	12	0
Oats, per pharra	4	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per pharra	2	4	0
Linseed, per pharra	4	4	0
Maise, per pharra	2	4	0
Moong, per pharra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5	4	0
Jamcoor, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per pharra	2	0	0
Peas, per pharra	3	8	0
Toor, per pharra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per pharra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra	2	8	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per pharra	2	12	0
Kong, per pharra	3	0	0

DRY FISH—			
Pomfret white, large, per each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Surmaye, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small each	0	8	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donguy fish, each	0	1	6

FRESH FISH—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	2	0	0
Do. Medium	1	4	0
Do. small	0	14	0
Boule very large per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	1	4	0
Ghoall, large, per each	5	0	0
Do. small, per each	3	8	0
Bhing large each	0	10	0
Do. small each	0	6	6
Prawns large, per doz.	0	10	0
Do. small, per doz	0	3	0
Bumlows, per score	0	3	0
Jiptee, large each	0	12	0
Do. small	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Crabs	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	2	0

PICKLES COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small, per seer	0	1	6
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	3
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2	4	0
Do. large per ser	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. do. per seer, maund	1	4	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages large	0	0	0
Do small	0	0	0
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Radishes red, per doz	0	6	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas per seer	0	1	3
French Beans	0	0	6
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	6	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	0
Water cresses	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
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Cocoanuts Jangbhohar	5	4	0

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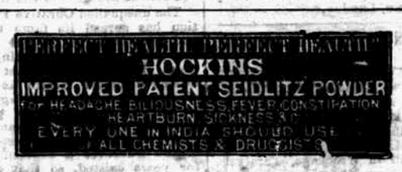


DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 15 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 6 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 70 "

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 36 "

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 38 "

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 95 "

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 73 "

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 68 "

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. " 50 "

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. AND POONA OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* **SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE** FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonising, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any otherwmineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (6 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating :—

INDIA, by the Lotus ;
ENGLAND, by the Oak ;
SCOTLAND, by the Thistle ;
IRELAND, by the Shamrock.

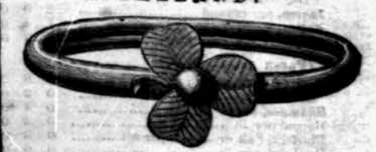
These Bangles are on the spring principle, and require no joint nor snap. They are prepared in rich dead yellow gold, are supplied in Morocco cases, at Rs. 60 each, Cash.

"SOUVENIR OF IND."
NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
THE
National Flower of India.
ILLUSTRATION OF THIS BANGLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENGLAND.

GOLD ACORN BANGLE.
SCOTLAND.

GOLD THISTLE BANGLE.
IRELAND.



GOLD SHAMROCK BANGLE.

Price of each Bangle, complete, in pretty best Morocco and Velvet case, with folding doors, Rs. 60, Cash.

A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet. Very effective.
No. 381. Rs. 117, Cash.

No. 377. A neat all Gold Bracelet, Rs. 63, Cash.

No. 5012.
New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 15, Cash.

Rs. 4, Cash.
A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch,
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For fichu, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW.
July 22, 1887.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the Highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES
AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.
Permit no Substitution.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.
OF ALL RETAILERS.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.
PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to directions. It penetrates to every part of the system, and is just as good for the rich as for the poor.
PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all forms of Bowel Complaints.
PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, Soreness of the Chest, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c.
PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc.
PAIN KILLER is the best and surest remedy in the world for the Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Flies, Gnats, Chiggers, and all kinds of Insects. Every traveller should have a bottle of PAIN KILLER with him, and every family should keep it on hand. Always buy the genuine PAIN KILLER, and never allow the dealer to sell you anything else that he may say is "just as good" or "the same thing," because he can make a larger profit on it. No family can afford to be without this household remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.
Sold by all druggists.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, U. S.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY :
ESUFALLY KIPTOOL,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.
I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GHATTAN GRAHY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,063 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—CATHAY	2053	500	M. d'Horne	2nd Aug.
*L. PASHAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
*L MASSILLA	4908	1000	S. D. Shellard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th "

† The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 8 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3512	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	to sail.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	3rd Aug.

Passengers by s. s. Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 21st, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE splendid passenger steamer CLAN BUCHANAN, 3,000 tons, Captain MILLAR, will leave Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 2nd proximo.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets, Bombay, July 28th, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	To any Railway Station in India Paid. For a 20 lb. box. Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	34 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS: HE PROPRIETOR, BERENAG TEA Co., BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe. All charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 30, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephon is Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
Two Stars, " "	" 30
Three Stars, " "	" 33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

Wine Lists free on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MERINO AND CASHMERE SOCKS.

"SOFT AND ELASTIC."

"VERY DURABLE."

(Special Cash or v. p. p. discount 12½ per cent. = 2 annas in the rupee.)

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
FINE DRAB MERINO, very Soft	21	0
EXTRA SUPER, Light Drab or Lavender, very Thin and Elastic	25	0
EXTRA SUPER CASHMERE, Navy, Maroon, and Bronze, a bright Rich Sock, Soft and Elastic	28	0
SUPER FAWN MERINO, Fancy Striped, Navy, Red, or Brown	20	0
EXTRA SUPER, DRAB MERINO, neat Clouded Stripes	26	0
SUPERFINE MERINO, neat Silk Stripes; perfect finish, very thin	32	0
PLAIN BROWN MERINO, very Elastic, Silk Embroidered Side Clocks	28	0
FINE DERBY RIBBED MERINO, or Cashmere, Plain Drab Shades	28	0
EXTRA SUPERFINE Derby Ribbed, Soft and Elastic; a most perfect made Sock fitting with great precision	39	0
REAL SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMBSWOOL, pure undyed yarn, for hard wear	20	0
STOUT HAND-KNIT RIBBED, Navy Blue, Heather Mixed, &c., recommended for hard wear, per pair	3	6

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN, &c.

PLAIN DERBY RIBBED MERINO, in Brown, Drab, or Grey Shades, with fine ribbed top	6	0
STOUT HAND-KNIT RIBBED, Navy Blue, Heather Mixed, &c.	6	0

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FOR DELICACIES

For Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

PIANOFORTES,

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	"	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.		
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	"	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	"	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete brouzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	"	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	"	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	"	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	"	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED. BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE

FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes, (Civil and Military) Made in the best style and of FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VINO DA TAVOLO

A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoties.	Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Drills.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Greatcoat Cloths.
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Shirting.	" Jharun" Checks.	Superior Checked Serges.
Chowks.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Grey Army Flannel.
Dammer	Brown Army Blankets.	Floor Cloths. In neat designs
Gauzes.	Followers' Blankets.	Cretonnes. and colours.
Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Fancy Prints.
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
Tent Sheeting.	Coolee and Ice Blankets.	Jhampanis Suits.
Indigo Press Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Hatrescks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Durries.	Newar.	Puttoo or Leg Bandages.
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons.	

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AFTERNOON CONCERT, 2ND OF AUGUST, 1887, AT 5-30 P.M., IN THE TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Part Song.....“Spring Song”.....Smert.
2. Song .....“Shipwrecked” .....Stephen Adams. Mr. Dixon.
3. Song .....“Lingering Thoughts”.....Cowen. Mrs. Charles Nixon.
4. Violoncello .....“Largo”.....Handel. Piano and Harmonium.....Captain Stacpole, Mr. Leslie and Mr. Mant.
5. Song.....“Surely”.....Behrend Mrs Dixon.
6. Song.....“The Chorister”....Sullivan. Mr. Dixon.
7. Violoncello Solo.....“Sonata in G.”.....Henry Farmer. Captain Stacpole.
8. Part Song.....“Morning Prayer”...Mendelssohn.

All Seats unreserved. Admission Rs. 1. Books of the Words, Two Annas each.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LD., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 per Share (free of Indian Income Tax) being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June 1887, has been declared and made payable at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, on and after the 6th August 1887, to the Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 30, 1887.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887, of Rs. 25 per Share (free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 6th August, 1887, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, July 30, 1887.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887, of Rs. 15 per Share (free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 6th August 1887, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Broach, July 30, 1887.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS CO., Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 31 per Share (free of Indian Income Tax) being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June, 1887, has been declared and made payable at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, on and after the 6th August 1887, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, July 30, 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
“Bombay Gazette” Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

HOME FOR THE CHILDREN OF OFFICERS ABROAD, MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

87, MAISON DIEU ROAD, DOVER.

MISS HUGHES, daughter of the late General Hughes, C. B., of the Indian Army, receives the children of the above to BOARD and EDUCATE. Every care and comfort. Highest references given and required. Terms £100 a year, inclusive, paid quarterly in advance. Reference invited to Brigadier-General Boogaugh, C. B., Kamptee, Central Provinces; Sir Edward Walter, K. C. B., 21, Grosvenor Place, London, England.

HARVEY & CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

IN TERMS of the COMPOSITION DEED, dated 30th May, 1887, and signed by the creditors, I am PREPARED to PAY the DIVIDEND thereinmentioned to every and all the creditors of the above Firm on the sums respectively due to them. Creditors are requested to forward full particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
by his Constituted Attorneys.
JAFFER MOOMINA,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.

Bombay, 1st August 1887, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the year ending 30th June 1887, will be payable, on and after MONDAY the 8th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company whose names appear on the Register on the 1st instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of KHADIZA BIBI (the widow of MIYA ABDUL GANI) deceased.

SHARFUDIN KHALIL MOHOMED KHAN URANKER, the Executor named in the Will....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANNAJI,
The 27th day of July 1887.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Rampart Row, in the Fort of Bombay, at the registered office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of August, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First day of August 1887.

(1)—“That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.”

(2)—“To appoint Liquidators for the above purpose and to fix their remuneration.”

(3)—“That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named ‘The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited,’ with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between this Company, and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company.”

“That the said form of Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated, in terms of the said form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect.”

“That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to Section 201 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, good will, cash and assets of this Company to the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rupees 500 each, fully paid up in the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement.”

“That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving.”—Dated the 23rd day of July 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED OUT,
A Recherche assortment of
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
Personally selected by the Undersigned in
PARIS, VIENNA, AND LONDON.
Comprising all the latest
NOVELTIES
of the Season.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., on account of the COCOANUT DAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 217th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, August 1, 1887.

NOTICE.

MRS. LETITIA STEWART, now living away from her husband, any Debt contracted by her from this date the undersigned WILL NOT be RESPONSIBLE for from the 1st of August 1887.

SAMUEL STEWART.

Bombay, 1st August 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, both at Bombay and Poona, on FRIDAY next the 5 proximo, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General and the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, at 12 noon, for the supply of HOSPITAL CLOTHING required for Poona, as per Schedule No. 22.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

W. WILD, Major,
for Comt. Storekeeper General,

Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 19th July 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that SATHABHAMABAI, widow of BHAWOO AMRUTRAO for herself and on behalf of her two minor sons, WAMON BHAWOO and VINAYEK BHAWOO as their natural mother and guardian has contracted to sell the premises hereunder particularly described. All person having any claims against or to the said premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The premises above referred to.

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate at the Cawasjee Patell Tank Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, bearing Collector old No. 221, New No. 2300, old survey No. 443, and New Survey No. 51183, and Municipal Ward No. 6493, and Street No. 76-78 admeasuring 77 7-9 square yards, and is bounded on the east by the house of Sudanand Nuthoojee, on the west by the house of Jaudibai, wife of Rawaj Muloojee, on the north by a public gully, and on the south by the said Cawasjee Patell Tank Street, the said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the Bombay Municipality in the name of Bhawoo Amrutrao and are in the occupation of the said Suttiabhawabai and her two minor Sons.—Dated this 1st day of August 1887.

BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in an Action in the Matter of the Estate of Septimus Hodgson deceased Manning v Hodgson and another (1887 H No. 1245) the CREDITORS of SEPTIMUS HODGSON, late of Stallenburg, Horsford Road, Southsea, in the County of Hants, formerly Major-General in the Madras Light Infantry who died at Charleville Road, West Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 26th day of September 1886, and whose Will was proved by Arthur Pemberton Hodgson and Harriet Bliss, the Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order, Every Creditor holding any Security, is to Produce, the same before Mr. Justice Stirling at his Chambers Royal Courts of Justice, London, in respect of English Claims on Monday the 25th day of July 1887, at 12 o'clock, and in respect of Indian claims on Thursday the 3rd day of November 1887, at 12 o'clock, being the respective times appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated the 23rd day of June 1887.

THOS. A. G. POWELL,
18, Old Burlington Street, London, W. Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Chuckla advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, 430 great coats and cloaks, helmets, helmet ornaments, empty cases, 3 sewing machines, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 2, 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police for the year M. E. 1063 will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, till noon on the 16th August 1887.

2. For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to C. H. BENSLEY, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 13th July 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

THE TENDERS received by the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, Bombay, will be opened at his office at 11 o'clock, local time, on TUESDAY, the 2nd August.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Accountant-General.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to “OSCAR,” care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. S. Screw Steamship “BRITON” will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, at Bombay, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th August 1887, and must be sent by Registered Post.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see “Bombay Government Gazette” of 21st and 28th July and 4th August 1887, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine,

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th July 1887.

THE ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (for the Education of Women), Egham, Surrey, England. Principal—Miss BISHOP (at present Head Mistress of the Oxford High School).

The COLLEGE will OPEN on October 4th, 1887. The charge for board, lodging, and tuition will be £30 a term (11 weeks). The curriculum will prepare for the London University Degrees and for the Oxford Honour Examinations. Candidates for admission must be over 17 years of age, and must pass an Entrance Examination, unless they have already passed an Examination accepted as equivalent. Fifteen Scholarships of £50 a year each, tenable for three years, will be awarded on the results of the first Entrance Examination, to be held on August 4th and 5th.

For further information apply to the Secretary,

J. L. CLIFFORD-SMITH, Secretary,
Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, England.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. “Negretti and Zambras” best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazaar

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

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By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

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Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

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IN TWO VOLUMES.
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FOR AUGUST 1887,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other evening, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply testimonies of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is a DELIBERATE FRAUD OF THE GRAVEST CHARACTER THAT CHEMISTS CAN COMMIT TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See “The Times,” July 13, 1864.

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„ 1886 ..... £205,156

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as BOILS, FEVER, DEBILITY, EXTENUATION, BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is reported by those who take a little DAILY the system by one-so less liable to attacks of illness.

“We cannot speak too highly of it.”—*Lancet.*

“We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*.”—*Medical Review.*

“The best preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course.”—*Dr. R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, “I am never without it, for when feeling depressed, or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two restores me.”

“Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.”—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 31.

Bulgaria has intimated to the Porte that failing an early decision on the part of the latter regarding the election of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg as Prince of Bulgaria, she will consider the Porte's silence as a refusal to recognise the election, and will proceed to settle the matter herself.

It is reported the Porte will propose that a Conference of the Powers should be held to consider the question of the election.

It is also stated that the Sultan has undertaken to endeavour to induce the Bulgarians to accept a candidate to be nominated by Russia.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, JULY 31.

The Italian Ministry has resigned.

A RUSSIAN TRAVELLER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

M. Nicolas Notovich has arrived at Simla. After making a short stay here he will proceed to Kashmir and Srinagar, sending letters relating to his experiences to the *Novoye Vremya*. In the cold weather he hopes to tour through Bengal, Madras and the Bombay Presidencies.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

Mr. Macbean, formerly of the Chartered Bank, and recently Bill Broker here, shot himself this afternoon in his office gharry whilst proceeding home, having previously bought a pistol from Messrs. Manton and Company. No cause is assigned. The death was almost instantaneous.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The same Co.'s steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday at daybreak.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Purramatta, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 31.

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY, August 1.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·4

It is generally believed that Prince Bismarck has already resigned the office of Minister of Trade which he has nominally held for some time. There are various considerations which make the step appear a natural and unavoidable one. The chief of these is that increasing claims are made by mercantile interests upon the time and energies of their representative in the Government.

The *Cologne Gazette* ridicules the statement of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who says that the Crown Prince's physicians would like him to go to Cauterets, a French watering place in the Pyrenees, and gravely discuss the international issues involved in such a step. "The man who treats such schemes seriously," says the *Cologne Gazette* in conclusion, "forfeits all claim to be himself taken seriously."

Orders have been received from St. Petersburg that all men on furlough in South Russia are immediately to rejoin the colours.

Another German expedition will start for East Africa this month in order to make practical trial of the fitness of the Suaheli region for agriculture and plantations. The chief of the enterprise is a Bavarian, Herr Kuntzee by name, who has already visited those countries and has very roseate hopes of their adaptability to European methods of culture, especially as regards Indian corn, oil, fruits, and tobacco. Under him half-a-dozen young farmers have clubbed their capital, and mean to experimentalize for a year at least on the soil of Suahililand, after which their future action will be decided by results.

An Egyptian officer who took part in the defence of Khartoum, and a wealthy Arab merchant who greatly assisted General Gordon with money and grain, arrived at Suakim recently from Berber. They report that the Khaifa's position is precarious, that his influence is declining, and that Mahdism is dying out. The rebel tribes have taken Kordofan and are besieging Omdurman. The Khalifa's troops are going over to them. Lupton Pasha and Slaten Bey are both well. The escape of the officer and the merchant from Khartoum was very difficult to effect, as they were closely watched by the Khalifa. Mahommed el-Kheir, the Emir of Berber, who was disposed to open trade with Suakim, has been recalled to Khartoum, and his successor has the Khalifa's orders to stop all trade, especially by the Nile. The Berber road is unsafe for trade. The tribes, however, are greatly incensed with the Mahdi's oppressive rule.

The sheikhs and tribesmen who were recently captured by the expedition organized to avenge the murder of Lieutenant Stewart, R.N., in April last, have been tried by court-martial. The principal sheikhs and eight other Haitemas were found guilty of being accessories after the fact, and sentences were passed varying from seven to three years' imprisonment with hard labour and flogging.

A deputation of English ladies waited upon the Lady Mayoress in Dublin on Monday, July 11, as representative of the women of Ireland, and presented her with an address signed by almost forty thousand English women, stating that they will use all their influence to get the Coercion Act repealed, and entreating Irishwomen to endure as patiently as possible the woes of eviction and other sufferings now bearing so hardly upon Ireland, but which they feel convinced will soon be put an end to by the voices of the indignant and justice-loving masses of Britain. The Lady Mayoress having thanked the deputation, entertained them in the Mansion House.

A great part of the Russian town of Whitepsk has been reduced to ashes. Four hundred and thirteen houses, the bank, two police offices, and six schools have been burned. The damage is estimated at two million roubles. Seven thousand persons are homeless, and many have perished in the flames.

The continuance of hot dry weather has caused a fresh outbreak of fires throughout Hungary. In the small town of Poprad, well known to travellers who have visited the Tatra Mountains, the highest part of the Carpathians, 160 buildings have been reduced to ashes, and the town of Varpalota, near Stuhlweissenburg, has been almost entirely destroyed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

"That scoundrelly Yankee Parnell! Did not Mr. Gladstone trounce him soundly last night!" These were the terms in which, a little more than five years ago, one of the most prominent of provincial Liberal magnates referred to the Leader of the Irish Party and Mr. Gladstone's conduct towards him. At the time the words were written they represented pretty accurately the average feeling of the day. Parnell was a pestilent fellow; the Liberal Chief in holding him at arms' length and trouncing him soundly was laying up for himself treasure in the hearts of his admirers. The sequel to the remark of 1883 is to be found in the greeting between the "uncrowned King" and the Opposition Leader in a Lobby of the House last week. An important division was delayed, the entire Gladstonian and Nationalist Party were kept massed at a distance, while the two Chiefs exchanged commonplaces about their health and important observations as to future legislation and administration. This greeting of Mr. Parnell was the Liberal Leader's first public recognition of the man whom he discerned not so long ago as proceeding through rapine to the disintegration of the Empire. The example set them by Mr. Gladstone has been quickly followed by the rank and file of his followers. Last evening the final arrangements were made for a banquet to be given to Mr. Parnell and nine of his principal followers. The hosts are Gladstonian M. P.'s who have not held office. Ex-officials, I am told, would have gladly joined in the manifestation, but they were told it was thought better to proceed without them. For all that I shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Gladstone himself is not present either as host or guest. This incident will make and accentuate—is indeed intended to do this—the alliance entered into between English and Irish Home Rulers. One result of this open ratification of the existing alliance will be to produce that definite rupture in the Liberal ranks which so far has been avoided. It is possible, and only barely possible, that the Session will and without the cleavage becoming irrevocably defined, but the end will be only a little delayed. It will not be the fault of the Gladstonians if this is avoided. Among the minor incidents following the "eating of salt" by the new allies will be the shaking of a hitherto unusually successful and very popular Liberal institution—the National Liberal Club. Yesterday evening the Committee of this organisation placed one of its spacious dining halls at the service of the hosts of Mr. Parnell and his friends. The membership of the Club consists of both Home Rulers and Unionists. Hitherto it has been the boast of its conductors that it alone provided neutral ground for a divided Party, a place where men differing on Home Rule could meet. Its Committee have been scrupulous not to take action in respect to either section of Liberals. So, indeed, technically, has it acted in its later departure. It is not, so its Committee argue, the Club which is to entertain Mr. Parnell, but certain members of the Club ask for leave to entertain their friends in larger number than usual and permission is given. We are prepared, they add, to afford like facilities to the Unionists if they desire them. This declaration will not remove the impression the banquet will create, and I have no doubt the resignations of Unionist members of the Club will speedily flow into an embarrassing extent. The Club will not be ruined, but it will, for a time, be hampered, and it will lose once for all its proud position of being a rendezvous of all sections of a much divided Party. Home Rule has indeed brought not peace but a sword into the Liberal family.

It is not easy to adequately express the annoyance and irritation which are being felt by all shades of politicians, and even by those who are not politicians, at the position which England, in the person of Sir H. Drummond Wolff, is occupying at Constantinople. Perhaps the most significant exhibition of that irritation is to be found in the highly uncomfortable House-of-Commons conduct of your late Governor, the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Nightly badgered by Mr. Bryce, his predecessor, Sir James Fergusson shows all the signs of a man strongly exasperated As there is nothing outwardly to cause this exasperation, one is driven to the conclusion that Sir James feels deeply humiliated at the course which things are taking. The more completely this is the case the more creditable it is to him as a man and an Englishman. I do not remember when I have witnessed so unanimous a feeling of anger—not the less strong because held somewhat in check—as men of all parties now feel at the dilly-dallying of the Special Envoy to the Sublime Porte. It is clear more consideration is being paid to the Envoy's reputation than to the dignity of the country. If Sir H. D. Wolff leaves the Golden Horn without the Convention he stands confessed as the most costly failure of this generation. His position can be understood and to some extent sympathised with. But what cannot be understood, and what therefore is greatly resented, is that Lord Salisbury should be content for himself and for his country to stand, beggar-like, cup in hand at the Sultan's Palace Gates. The *St. James's Gazette* points out, very properly, that if Sir H. D. Wolff is relieved from his present undignified position it does not follow the Convention will be lost. Sir William White will remain at Constantinople even though Lord Randolph Churchill's friend returns to London. What is more—Sir William is better capable of surmounting difficulties and obtaining what the country requires than is the novice whose position at the moment is both ridiculous and painful. The outcome of the present aspect of affairs will be old news to you before this reaches Bombay. I am bound, however, as it is an important factor in the foreign policy of the day, to tell you of the strong feeling in all well-informed and patriotic quarters here.

Mr. Chamberlain is declared to have the quality of "freezing" to a thing he takes hold of. His grip is said to be firm not for a moment merely but for all time. So his friends say. The man most fully in his confidence the other day told me that Mr. Chamberlain never took a step without carefully thinking out all its consequences, and without being prepared to follow a line of conduct let it logically lead whithersoever it might. It is asserted he foresaw the split in the Liberal Party, and deliberately risked that split. If this is true then a more complete piece of public hypocrisy than was evinced in his entering upon the Round Table negotiations was never known. He could not have wanted harmony. I for one shall soon begin to believe such a statement as that which I have recorded above is true. It is quite clear Mr Chamberlain himself sees there is no hope of his regaining the ascendancy in the Party which he once held by right of his own strong arms and keen intellect. Consequently, the new National Party will be most earnestly pushed forward to provide for him that position in public affairs which he believes is his merit. He has certainly left his old moorings once and for all. His presence at the very select garden party at Hatfield on Wednesday is most significant. To become the guest of the nobleman who "toils not, neither does he spin," who is "a Radical in disguise," and for whom in times past no word has been too scornful is one of those things which establish the superiority of fact over fiction. On the other hand for the Lord of Hatfield to make much of the "inventive cockney," who anong others "inven tions" is responsible for that of landlord "ransum" is an equally significant and surprising incident. I will not moralise upon the spectacle. There is no need for my moralizing. All the bearings of the incident are only too obvious.

Sir George Trevelyan's acceptance of the invitation of the Glasgow Liberals to stand as the Gladtonian candidate of the Bridgeton division of the City is that act of allegiance to the Home Rulers which, a few weeks ago, I informed you was imminent. His address is a document remarkable for the uncompromising character in which it espouses Home Rule and the union of the Liberal Party. Without actually saying so it places the whole responsibility for failure to unite the Party on Mr. Chamberlain. Further, its emphatic assertions in favour of a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin, and the supermacy of the Imperial Parliament will go a very long way towards completing that movement in the voting ranks to which attention has been drawn by the electoral results at Spalding, Coventry, and North Paddington. That movement is the return of the 1885 waverers to the Liberal camp. If this continues the game is undeniably up with the Unionists.

Much to the regret of the P. and O. Company and all concerned, the official inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania has collapsed owing to the sudden death of Captain Beasley, one of the assessors. The law requires that where an investigation involves any questions as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or an officer it shall be held with the assistance of not less than two assessors "having experience in the merchant service;" and as the Court was asked by the Board of Trade to deal with the second officer's certificate, Mr. Rothery, the Wrecks Commissioner, declined to go on with the case. I understand that the Board of Trade will order a fresh inquiry, but up to the present nothing definite has been decided upon. The late Captain Beasley was formerly in the service of the P. and O. Company.

My telegram would have prepared your readers for the announcement of the death of Sir Ashley Eden, which occurred on Saturday. It appears that when he attended her Majesty's Garden Party at Buckingham Palace he was apparently in good health, but a day or two later he was prostrated with an apoplectic fit. This was followed by an attack of paralysis, and his condition became hopeless. Nothing is known absolutely as to who is likely to be his successor, and in these matters Viscount Cross is not only slow but generally keeps his own counsel. I happened to meet the other evening a prominent member of the Secretary of State's Council, and in conversation with him I ventured to express a hope that he would see his way to exert his influence to get a Bombay man appointed. He replied that he thought it not unlikely that a representative of the Western Presidency would be chosen if Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot who are in the running were passed over. Should Lord Cross decide to give the vacant seat to Bombay, his choice is very likely to fall upon Mr. Peile. There would be a certain appropriateness in selecting as the successor of a gentleman whose strong point was Revenue, an official who has already acquired a well-established reputation in the same branch of administrative work. In some quarters it is thought that if Mr. Peile is not selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Ashley Eden he is almost certain to be chosen as the successor of Sir R. A. Dalyell, whose term of office, I understand, will shortly expire.

I hear that the petition presented to the Secretary of State by Mr. Wilson against the decision of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case has been referred to a committee, and that it may shortly be expected to come before the Council for final decision. It is by no means creditable to the Judicial Department of the India Office, or whoever is responsible, that there should have been all this delay, and Lord Cross may congratulate himself that Indian affairs do not yet attract the close attention of curious M. P.'s like Mr. Atherley Jones. I suppose we shall have to wait a long time before a petition relating to an Indian grievance is disposed of with the alacrity that is now being exhibited in the inquiry into the famous Cass case. The dilatoriness of the authorities in Charles Street is hard on both parties. It is particularly hard on Mr. Wilson if he is innocent of the charge brought against him. Not only has he been kept all this time in England in a state of suspense, but he is a heavy sufferer, pecuniarily, for, of course, he is only drawing *Diwani* or subsistence allowances.

Members of the Uncovenanted Service will be glad to learn that although the Government have taken up the whole of the time of Parliament for the remainder of the Session, and that he has thereby lost an opportunity of bringing forward his motion, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., is by no means discouraged. The hon. member for Hull tells me that his only fear is that the Government will take some serious retrograde step during the recess, but this will probably be averted if those affected on your side take measures to bring their united influence to bear on his Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues. The interests of the Uncovenanted Service on this side will not be neglected by Mr. King, who has thrown himself into the movement with a zeal worthy of a Plimsoll. I hear some talk of a round-robin to the Secretary of State from the members of Parliament who sympathise with the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civilians.

In connection with Maharajah Holkar's sudden departure from England, I hear that he had issued invitations for a dinner party on the day after he went away. Some of those bidden to the feast saw the announcement of his departure in the papers and stayed away. Others, however, who it seems were not aware of his Highness's flight, turned up at the Langham, where they were entertained on behalf of the Maharajah by Sir Lepel Griffin and one of the leading officials of the Indore State who had been left behind. The circumstances connected with his Highness's disappearance have been much commented upon, and it is freely stated, on what foundations I am unable to say, that from the first he was averse to coming to England. If that is true there was all the more reason why steps should have been taken to make his visit an agreeable one. This could have been effected by a moderate display of tact and common sense. I am told that the Court officials are not to blame for the unfortunate mistakes to which I referred last week. The fault, it seems, really rests with the India Office. People are naturally asking what is the good of having a Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State if he cannot secure the paying of proper respect to the Queen-Empress's feudatories when they come to England to do homage to her Majesty? The adverse comments that are made on the inexcusable blundering of some of the Secretary of State's advisers are by no means confined to the general public. I know some officials occupying very high positions who feel as strongly about this matter as anybody, but of course they are prevented from giving public expression to their thoughts. That a prince like Holkar, after coming all the way from India, should go away from England without any further knowledge of the resources and might of this country than could be obtained from a few week's stay in the Metropolis, is to be regretted on many grounds.

It may interest Indian subscribers to the Frere Memorial Fund to know that the unveiling of the bronze statue of the former Governor of Bombay, which was to have been performed to-day by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has been indefinitely postponed. The founders have been unable to complete their contract in the specified time, owing to the extra work on them by the public statues of the Queen. The statue when completed will have cost about £3,000. The sculptor commissioned was Mr. Brock, who, I understand, has carried out his work to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. An excellent site has been chosen in the Embankment Gardens not far from the statue of Sir James Outram.

You will see that the Cass case still continues to occupy a large share of public attention in spite of the more important questions of home and foreign politics. I was talking to two well-known Conservative members of Parliament a few days ago, and they both gave it as their opinion that the inexcusable blundering of the Ministry on this subject had exerted a considerable influence on the results of recent bye-elections. As the case is still *sub judice* I express no opinion on its merits, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that the inquiry before Sir Charles Warren as far as it has gone is decidedly adverse to the police. The state of Piccadilly and Regent Street after dark is undoubtedly a disgrace to London, but the Strand is equally bad if not worse, and curiously enough, however, we never hear of any women being arrested in the Strand, and in all the communications that have appeared in the papers respecting this evil, no one has called attention to the condition of that thoroughfare. It also seems to be forgotten that the Middlesex magistrates are in a measure to blame for the scandal which has aroused the shopkeepers of Regent Street and the private residents of that neighbourhood, for since the justices of the peace in their wisdom closed a notorious establishment, which has since been converted into a fashionable music-hall, the nuisance has been increased fifty-fold. The police may not be as hopelessly corrupt as some of their critics contend, but no one who lives in the West End whose business compels them daily to pass along the main thoroughfares can help agreeing with the *Times* that it is not the *habitues* of Regent Street who are arrested. This fact gives colour to the report so generally credited that the police constable are bribed by these unfortunate women, and that only those who are unable or unwilling to submit to such exactions are locked up. The women whom one ordinarily sees marched off to the police station are among the most miserable looking of their class. The question is an unsavoury one, and is being discussed in some journals with a degree of freedom that is much to be regretted, but the public feel a keen interest in the matter, and will not be satisfied until something is done to prevent respectable girls being liable to such treatment as the suffered by the Bloomsbury dress-maker.

THE TREATMENT OF THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR IN LONDON.

The following from *Vanity Fair* bears out our London correspondent's recent telegram respecting the departure of the Maharajah Holkar from London:—

The abrupt departure of the Maharajah Holkar on Wednesday morning did not take by surprise anybody who has been at all behind the scenes during the past few weeks, and who has had opportunities of knowing what the Indian Princes and notabilities have been saying among themselves about the manners and customs of English Court functionaries. Those acquainted with the facts laugh at the official explanation of His Highness's notable absence from Monday's ceremony at South Kensington. "The Maharajah," they say, "may have been 'seriously indisposed;' and it is true, but his 'indisposition' was of a very different character from that implied in the statement communicated to the daily papers." However that may be, any-one who was present at the Volunteer march-past on Saturday could not have helped noticing that Holkar seriously resented the treatment received on that occasion by himself and his brother Princes. While other Royal visitors (and some visitors even who were not Royal) were allowed to drive up to the pavilion, the carriages of their Highnesses and Excellencies from India were not permitted to enter the precincts of Buckingham Palace. The consequence was that the Princes, accompanied by the Indian "officers in charge," had to make their way through the arcade and courtyard on foot, their entrances in the circumstances being anything but imposing or even dignified.

If certain things which are being whispered are true, the Maharaja of Indore has on one or two occasions been wanting in that perfect amiability which always characterises Princes—in works of fiction; but whatever his shortcomings may have been, they must be attributed to the want of tact displayed throughout the Jubilee proceedings by certain officials. Do not let it be supposed that I cast any reflection on Sir Lepel Griffin, who accompanied His Highness to England, and who has not failed in his duty since the Indore party arrived here. The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has nothing to do with Court arrangements in this country, and he is too well disposed towards the Maharaja of Indore even to think of slighting him in any way.

The responsibility for the blunders referred to seems to rest with certain persons who are apparently under the impression that all Asiatic Chiefs are of equal status; whereas the difference between a Prince like Holkar and the Chieftain of a petty State in a remote part of India is almost, if not quite, as great as that between the Emperor of Germany and the reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

On what other ground than ignorance can be explained the comparative neglect of the brother of the great Mahratta ruler, the Gaekwar of Baroda? His Highness himself, with his wife, is in Europe, but he has had the wisdom to postpone his visit to England until the Jubilee riots are all over. As has probably taken warning by the fate of his unfortunate predecessor, Mulharao, whose downfall dated from the unpleasantness caused by a question of precedence.

These native Princes, some of them rulers, or the relatives of rulers, of States of very considerable dimensions, are not blind; and when they compare their treatment with that accorded to German Princes whose territories are scarcely so populous as a decent-sized London street,' they may be excused if they share the opinion of an illustrious Oriental—not, by the way, a feudatory of the British Crown—who, more in sorrow than in anger, remarked to a gentleman sitting next to him at dinner the other evening, "The English do not know how to win our hearts."

I do not say he would have been justified in doing so, but from what I know of the Maharajah of Indore I have no hesitation in saying that, had he gone to the foundation-stone laying on Monday, and been shown into one of the places reserved for the Indian Princes, he would have felt grossly insulted, and probably have left the building in disgust before the ceremony began, I was glad to see the nephew of the Shah on the dais, and wondered why room had not been found there for the Indian Princes also. The Lords and Ladies-in-Waiting on their Majesties and Royal Highnesses could surely have been accommodated elsewhere. Possibly they might not have liked it, but that would have been a matter of comparative indifference. It is very different when Princes standing to us in the relationship of the Indian Chiefs go away under the impression that proper consideration and respect have not been shown to them.

I hear from a perfectly trustworthy source that one of the first things to ruffle Holkar's temper on his arrival in England was the precedence given to her Majesty of the Sandwich Islands. "Fancy" her Highness is reported to have said, "my being treated as of lower rank than the Queen of a trumpery little savage country!" I must confess thatin this matter my sympathies are with Holkar; and if he is blamed for want of gallantry, one would reply that he is not more ungallant than the monarch who so forcibly and firmly declined to take Queen Kapiolani in to dinner.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday notifying that four months' leave of absence on medical certificate has been granted to the Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill. The *Gazette* also contains the following notification:—

Whereas H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has, under the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vic., chap. 67), granted leave of absence under medical certificate for four months to the Hon'ble Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., an ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay, and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office is present on the spot, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 27 of the said Act, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. James Richard Naylor to be a temporary member of the said Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Richard Naylor has this day, before noon, taken his seat accordingly.

CRICKET.

HINDOOS *VS.* Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

A match was played last Saturday, the 30th ultimo, between the Y. M. C. A. and Hindu Cricket Clubs, resulting in a drawn game, time being called before the former had finished their innings:—

HINDUS.

M P Merchant, c Pryer, b Clark	0
Jowraj Valubdas, c Waller, b Clark	1
G P Merchant, l b w, b Clark	2
B J Joshi, c Pryer, b Kogel	2
D V Mehta, c Waller, b Clark	19
N M Vijayakar, not out	2
B K Rao, c Lake, b Clark	19
D M Chonekar, c McChumpha, b Clark	0
L M Dalal, c Pryer, b Clark	0
Jairam Govindjee, c Waller, b Clark	16
R P Joshi, l b w, b Clark	6
Extras	0
	1
Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Clark	102	22	7	8
Engel	120	41	6	2
King	25	7	2	0

Y. M. C. A.

G M Lake, c Merchant, b Chonekar	13
C King, c Merchant, b Mehta	3
W A McChumpha, b Mehta	0
C Kogel, c Dalal, b Chonekar	6
A F Harrington, b Rao	0
F J Clark, not out	5
E Waller, b Chonekar	19
W N Sholto Pryer, c Rao, b Chonekar	0
F Pryer, W Waller, and F Ingle, did not bat	4
Extras	0
	7
Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Joshi	35	9	3	0
Mehta	70	18	6	2
Chonekar	45	12	4	5
Rao	10	9	0	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemists and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is the best remedy in the world for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or from any other cause. It will relieve the child of pain, and the mother of anxiety and trouble. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all chemists throughout the world. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale, by the Proprietors, Edwards and Johnson, 48, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sole Consignees for India, Messrs. Newbery and Company, Limited, 42, Bartholomew Close, London.

REASONS AGAINST A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letters which have appeared in your different issues, and your editorial on the proposed Medical Registration Act, induce me to say a few words, for which I beg you will, with your usual kindness, allow a little space in your widely circulated paper.

There are always two sides to a question, and whatever has appeared on the subject until now strikes me as representing only one side of the present question. I propose in the following few lines to deal with the other and more practical side of the question, as it concerns the interests of a vast majority of the population of this great city.

Whatever the professed object of the proposed measure may be, its real effect will be to exclude from practice indiscriminately all that cla of practitioners who are generally des ted as vaidyas and hakims, and whom he it the fashion to call quacks. The advoca tes the measure appear, to my mind, to base their action mainly on two assumptions:—() That the healing art as cultivated by the Western nations has attained such perfection as to leave nothing to be added to it from the knowledge of the healing art current in the East; (2) that there is nothing like systematic medical science in the East, in general, and in India in particular; that those who practise the Eastern healing art are grossly ignorant of medicine, and being ignorant do more harm than good to the people.

If these be the only grounds on which the promoters of the movement base their action, I fear they are acting on a narrow and one-sided view of the subject. Western Medical science has, yet, in my humble opinion, many imperfections. Medical science is not, like Mathematics, an exact science, and the results obtained by adapting it to practice are not invariably satisfactory. It is an experimental science, and has to progress by constant observation and addition to its original stock. It has been progressing for the last 4,000 years, ever since Hippocrates, the father of Western Medicine, first brought it under the category of science, and it will still have to make much progress before it can be said to have attained perfection, if indeed it ever can do so. There are a great many diseases, the nature and causes of which have, even to this day, baffled the researches of Western scientists, though aided by the most recent inventions and methods of investigation. The nature and causes of fever are but imperfectly understood. Phthisis in all its forms runs its course unbridled, and cuts off many people in the very prime of life. Asthma, chyluria, diseases of the heart, pyæmia and Bright's disease proclaim to the world the impotency of Medical science in many directions. Cholera is committing frightful ravages almost every year. Hydrophobia and snake-bites annually carry away hundreds of lives; and all this, notwithstanding the present advance of science. A great deal of light is, in my opinion, not unlikely to be thrown on all these and many other diseases by unearthing and polishing the hidden gems that lie buried in the deep recesses of Eastern medical science. It was by close study of Eastern medical science, and by personal contact with the practitioners of that science, the much-despised vaidyas and hakims, that men like Drs. Wise, Waring, Ainslie, O'Shaughnessy, Sir George Birdwood, imported much valuable material into the Western system of medicine. The late lamented Dr. Bhau Daji drew largely upon the native system of medicine in the course of his practice. If the noble example set by these eminent men of science is followed in these days, the cause of medical science will be greatly advanced. A great deal has to be learnt from persons who have themselves studied the ancient works in the original, and it is desirable that that study should be kept up. But if the practitioners of native medicine are proscribed from practice by a penal law, as is proposed, these treasures will in course of time be lost to us. I have known of very serious cases of fevers treated by vaidyas and hakims with great skill and success. I have seen cases of phthisis cured by them. I have heard from a brother-practitioner that he sends cases of pyæmia to a hakim, who treats them with success. Within my experience two cases of advanced diabetes have been most successfully treated by a learned hakim. Confirmed asthmatics have been thoroughly restored to health I have seen in that cases of acute dysentery, where Western methods of treatment entirely failed to check the course of the disease, a simple drug like Isapghol (*Plantago Ispaghula*) produced marvellous results. I can cite hundreds of other cases within my own limited experience. But it would be beyond the scope of this letter to enter into a discussion of the same. In pointing out these instances, I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I do not wish to speak in any way disparagingly of Western medical science, or disrespectfully of the profession to which I have the honour to belong. My only object is to show that it is possible that Eastern physicians have lighted upon some cures which have not been accessible to the physicans of the West, and that the true scientific mind must always be open to receive light from whatever quarter it comes.

Now, as regards the second assumption, I me say, at the outset, that India can clai as much title to respect in regard to her science of Medicine as she is admitted to have in other branches of study and research. History credits Alexander the Great with having received, from Keyd, one of the best Indian physicians, as among his best presents. He is also said to have taken with him some very skilled physicians, who could cure snake-bites, and to have issued a proclamation to his followers to take to these physicians cases of snake-bites for treatment. He is known to have reposed great confidence in the skill of those physicians, and directed them to translate some works on Indian medicine into Greek. In ancient times, all throughout India, there were Aryan schools of medicine, where regular instruction, both theoretical and practical, was imparted to students for more than five years. The Yunani system was likewise taught regularly. Schools of Aryan medicine are still in existence at such places as Calcutta, Madras, Indore, Gwalior, Cashmere, Baroda, Jamnaggar; and in the late Pathshala of Poona, native medicine was one of the recognised branches of study. There are also schools teaching the Yunani system at Hyderabad, and at Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi and other places in Northern India. There is a regular system of medicine which is taught in these schools through the medium of standard works in the Sanscrit, Persian and Urdu languages. In these systems anatomy and other cognate sciences are in an elementary condition on account of superstitious prejudices (which too, be it remembered, did not prevail in old times) and on account of the absence of continuity of observation, and although in surgery, midwifery and the like subjects, too, the system is greatly deficient, still Materia Medica and therapeutics are copious and well arranged. Some of the ancient physicians of India show a masterly capacity for observation, analysis, and scientific precision. Their observations as regards the properties of drugs and their effects on the human system are remarkably accurate. Their diagnosis, although based on different methods of observation, and though unaided by the latest improvements of Western learning, on occasions turns out to be more correct than that arrived at by qualified practitioners. Instances have occurred within my knowledge, in which vaidyas and hakims have given more certain relief to patients than some of our most eminent representatives of Western medical scienc in Bombay. Their treatment has certainly the advantage of being well adapted to the climate of the country, and better suits the constitution and tastes of the people. It must be admitted, however, that in consequence of the absence of a settled Government, and the want of perseverance in our people, the system has remained stationary. Nevertheless the system is such as to afford considerable instruction. The majority of the practitioners acquire a preliminary training before they begin to practice. Some of the best vaidyas and hakims, so far as the subjects best cultivated in the native system are concerned, need not fear comparison with the practitioners of the West. Still they are contemptously dubbed as quacks. What is a quack? I take the term to mean a person who practises without knowing the theory or nature of the disease he treats, and the properties and composition of the drugs he uses. In that sense the true native practitioner, who has studied his subjects carefully, and has recieved proper training, can most certainly not be called a quack. He may sometimes use medicines quite emperically, but so does a practitioner of Western medicine, when he uses patent medicines, the composition of which he does not know. Then among the native practitioners, there are some who are totally ignorant of medical science, but possess a secret specific for certain diseases, handed down from generation to generation with which they may have cured thousands of cases. I have heard and seen cases of carbuncle treated successfully with some roots without the aid of the lancet; also of cases of piles, both external and internal, cured by the application of a root. This class of people do not set up as general practitioners. They confine their work to the particular cases of disease with which they are conversant. These people, though quite empiric in their knowledge, are very useful. A Registration Act in the case of these classes of practitioners will obviously be a great hardship, and is as much to be deprecated in the interest of science as of the alleviation of human suffering. There is a third class of practitioners, however, both of European and native medicine, who set up in practice without any training or real study of their subjects. Their only qualification consists in a little smattering picked up at the compounding table, or by the perfunctory reading of some elementary books on medicine. It is this class that may rightly be called quacks, and from whom the people need really to be protected, and who may, therefore, be proscribed from practice by law, if some feasible means can be found for doing so. I may mention that such a prohibition has the sanction of so great a physician as the eminent Sushruta. But it is to be feared that even to such a limited extentthe Act would be difficult to work. In the case of the practitioners of European medicine, the test to be applied will be easy. But in the case of the practitioners of native medicine, it will be difficult to distinguish between the really competent and the incompetent ones. The Act will have probably to be worked by a board composed entirely of European practitioners, and they will not have the means to judge of the relative merits of native practitioners that may appear before them. Even in the case of a board of native practitioners, there will be very great difficulties in actual practice.

Apart from the view I have taken of the question from the professional standpoint, let us see if the people are prepared for such a measure. In the Moffusil, notwithstanding the establishment of charitable dispensaries, there are many people who would not touch European medicine, and their belief is that qualified practitioners are only good surgeons, but as physicians they are a failure. In Bombay, the upper and middle classes have recently commenced to trust qualified practitioners, while the lower classes, as a rule, trust vaidyas and hakims. But even here, although Western civilization has had its influence on the people for nearly half a century, some of the most enlightened of our people shall repose confidence in vaidyas and hakims. Their faith in the power and efficiency of native medicine has not been shaken by their experience of the success of Western medicine. In the Mofussil, even Europeans have at times recourse to vaidyas and hakims, and it is probably well known that European mothers would more cheerfully have recourse to simple dikamali (*Gardenia lucida*) in cases of teething of their babies than call in the aid of a qualified practitioner either to treat or to lance the gums.

On these grounds, I think the introduction of this measure, whether in the shape of prohibitive or permissive legislation, will be productive of much mischief. It will prevent even the best vaidyas and hakims from practising, unless an exception is made in their favour, and will entail great hardship on the public, especially the poorer classes, who cannot afford to pay the qualified practitioners. Your correspondent "J" has unconsciously let the cat out of the bag when he says that some of the qualified practitioners find it difficult to earn a decent living. If that be the principal object of introducing the measure, it will certainly be very objectionable. Superior merit will always be recognised by the public, and if the qualified practitioners do possess merit, they will eventually win their right position. They require no such extraneous help as a prohibitive Act. The Act, on the other hand, will not improve their position so long as there is a want of faith in European medicine, or there is want of means to pay for it. The qualified practitioner of such medicine must continue to suffer. The Act will only deprive the people of what little medical aid is at present available to them, and will, therefore, itself be the cause of increasing human suffering, instead of diminishing it as is intended.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

August 1.

A DHARMSALA NEAR LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been delighted to see the memorial of the respectable Hindus of Bombay for a dharmsala in London. It shows that we are no longer satisfied with the present deplorable state of things, in which it is utterly impossible to keep caste in London, as I can tell from experience. At the same time, the memorialists do not know the circumstances of this place. Suitable grounds on the Thames would cost £200,000, and the buildings, however simple, some

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Agnes M'Intyre*, 1,762 tons, Captain A. Newy, arrived in Bombay yesterday, inter with a cargo of railway materials, from Liverpool (June 27), for the G. I. P. Railway Co. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The P. & O. boat *Zambesi*, 1,364 tons, Captain C. T. Preston, arrived in Bombay, last evening from Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, with entire mails; from China with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. C. Carlton, two children and a servant; and Mr. E. Allisboy, from Singapore; and two natives from Penang.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st August, 1887.

Vessels.	Tons Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. *Asia*	2312	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ *Venetia*	1609	F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
„ *Cathay*	2953	J. De Horne	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship *Wallace*	1533	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. *C. Buchanan*	1913	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ *Akbar*	1440	R. Collin	E F	Hajee Cassum.
„ *Clan Macdonald*	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ *A. Patrick*	1920	G. Veale	H J	Cursetji Edulji.
„ *Atrato*	2039	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ *Hogarth*	1975	J. Avery	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ *Regios*	2119	T. Kayll	M	.....
„ *Q. Victoria*	1508	A. Cresgan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ *Highfield*	1698	W. Simpson	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ *C. of York*	1478	R. Wylie	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ *St. Dunstan*	1451	J. Ogilvie	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ *Ischaria*	1728	W. Sanders	..	J. Cockshaw & Co.
„ *Mamoluke*	1762	A. Neway	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ *Brindisi*	3542	E. Ashdown	..	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
1	*Mamoluke* (s)	Neway	Liverpool, June 27.
	Brindisi (s)	Ashdown	London.
	Zambesi (s)	Preston	China, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	*Manilla* (s)	Crudani	Aden & Genoa.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	P. Gulf and Karachi

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—Steamer *Venetia*, Cole, for Hongkong.

„ *St. Dunstan*, Ogilvie, for Havre.

The steamer *Peveril* commenced to load for Antwerp yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

28 *Goorkha* s .....*Gimblet* ....London, April 28.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Johnson, Lt., Bo. R. A., on duty, from Neemuch.
Mathias, Lt., Bo., 16th B. I., on duty, from Poona.
Tighe, Major, Bo., N Stafford Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Baldwin, Lt., Mad, 14th M. I., on sick leave, from Burma.

JULY 31.

Ellis, Surgn., Bo. Med. Staff, on Duty, from field service Burma.
Maonaghten, Col., Bo. Cavy., on leave, from Poona.
Gardiner, Lt., Bo., R.A., on duty from Poona.
Sexton, Col., Bo., Supt.. Army Clothing, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 1.

De Butts, Lt., Bo. R. A., on leave, from Mhow.
Briscoe, Major, Bo., N. Lanc Regt., on transfer, from Mhow.
Lutyens, Capt., Bl. R. E., on duty, from Calcutta.
Johnson, Surgn-Major, Bl. I. M. S., on privilege leave, from Simla.
Blackwell Surgn Bo Mad Staff on duty, from Burma.
Honner, Capt., Panjaub, R.A., from leave, from England.
D'Aguilar, Lt., Bl., 17th Lancers, on leave, from England.
Palin, Lt., Bo., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Welchman, Capt., Rl., Hyd. Cont., on furlough, to England.
Preston, Col., Mad., 20th N. I., from privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 30.

Pogson, Capt., Bo., E. Y., Regt., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 1.

Gray, Major, Punjab, Border Regt., on leave, to England.
Authorp, Capt., Punjab, Border Regt., on leave, to England.
Macnaghten, Col., Bo. Cavy., on leave, to Rajkote.
Tyacke, Major, Bo., N. Stafford Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Johnson, Surgn-Major, Bl., I. M. S., to rejoin, to Simla.
Preston, Col., Mad., 20th N.I., from leave, to Kamptee.
Daun, Lt., Bo., 2nd W. I. Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Anderson, Surgn., Bo. I.M.D., on duty, to Asirgarh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. R. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 2nd, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 3rd inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing and Bayonet exercises. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,

(Sd.) RUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

70-87—M H Khan—Kalidas Girun va. Vajeram Bhugwan Patel—Mansukhlal and D. Part heard.
365-86—Ardesir H and D—Hormusji Jamsetji Dastoor vs. Manockbai and another—Bicknell and K.
158-87—Tobin and R—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs. Mulloo Makund—Muljee B B.
186-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Christiana G Biggles vs. William Biggles and another.
601-77—Little S F and N—Nursey Kessawjee vs. Rahim Assur and another—Tyabjee and D and Jefferson B and D.
438-86—Jefferson B and D—Samulbhay Nathoobhay vs. Dwarkadas Lalbhay and others—Tyabjee and D, Balkrishna and D, and In person.
375-83—Bomanjee and H—Jijibhoy Muncherji M Jijibhay vs. Byramjee Jijibhoy and others—Little S F and N, Craigie L and O and Pestonjee and R.
60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gannoojee vs. Sawliaram Gannoojee In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

243-87—Mulji B B—Cursondas Vulubdas vs Ajbai and others.

Long Causes.

177-87—Bicknell and K—Sadkaji Vishram vs. Mya Saheb Rajbhai—Hore C and B. Part heard.
142-86—Thakurdas D and C—Sumrandas Lalkhadas alias Dhirajram vs. Harribhai Rasekdas and others—Hore C and B.
184-87—Thakurdas D and C—Datoobhoy Ebrahim vs Aboobucker Mooladina—Bomanjee and H.
188-87—Ardasir H and D—Dharamsey Purshotam and another Chuttoorbhooj Hemraj—Hore C and B.
192-87—J C Cama—Framji Hormusji Commissariatwalla vs Sulleman Lukha—Crawford and B.
194-87—Little S F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee vs. Ebhrahim Vydina and another—Ardasir H and D.
196-87—Hore C and B—Jao Mariano do Almeida and another vs. Anacleta Duarte and others—Macfarlane D and H.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT AND MR. DADABHOY NOWROZJEE ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT presided the other day over a meeting of the East India Association, at which Mr. A. K. Connell read a paper on "The Indian Civil Service, and the further Admission of Natives of India." Mr. Bright subsequently delivered a short address. After detailing some of the improvements effected in India in the last thirty years, and urging that they ought to be taken into account by the natives when they were sometimes induced to judge harshly of those who had become their rulers, he said that there still remained the question that the natives were, with a few exceptions, so far as regarded the administration of justice, excluded from obtaining positions in the public service of high authority. He had heard, both from natives and from English lawyers, that nothing could excel the ability, impartiality, justice, and honourable character of those lawyer natives who had been raised to high and important positions. The native claim was built upon an immoveable foundation—namely, the declarations of the Charter Bill of 1833, and upon the declarations of the Proclamation issued by the Queen at the conclusion of the Mutiny. Everybody must admit that a question based upon fundamental declarations and principles of that kind could by no means be snuffed out, but must go on to the much greater satisfaction of the minds of the Indian population than it had done up to the present time. He could not hear with patience the utterance of some men to the effect that a country won by the sword must be ruled by the sword; and those who said this were, in his opinion, the class which would bring English rule in India to a termination much sooner than those who endeavoured to be just and generous. We should try, instead of force, to mething like moral sentiment and Christian principle in governing the countless millions who by a mysterious dispensation had been committed to our rule. If we went on adding to our provinces, they might become a danger at some distant date, and the British Empire might experience a greater fall than that which befell the Roman Empire.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—My first impulse was not to send up my card at all, but attending this meeting and hearing the paper that has been put before us, it is necessary that I should not put myself in a false position, and as I disagree with a portion of this paper, it became necessary that I should make that disagreement known. The third part of the paper is the part that is objectionable; and it seems to me it is a lame and impotent conclusion of an able and well considered beginning. For me to undertake to reply to all the many fallacies that that third part contains, will be utterly out of the question in the ten minutes allotted to me; but I have have one consolation in that respect—that my views are generally known, that they are embodied to a great extent in the journals of this Association; that I also direct the attention of Mr Connell and others to two papers that I submitted to the Public Service Commission, and that I hope there are two other papers that are likely to appear in the *Contemporary Review* in the months of August and September. These have anticipated and will, I trust, directly and indirectly answer most of the fallacies of Mr Connell's paper. I would therefore not attempt the impossible task of replying to the whole of this paper, but I will make a few remarks of a different character altogether, bearing upon the vital question before us. This question of the Services is not simply a question of the aspirations of a few educated men; it is the question of life and death to the whole of British India. It is our good fortune that we have in the chair to-day the gentleman, who put a very pertinent question, going to the root of the whole evil, as far back as a third of a century ago. Mr Bright put the question in the year 1853. He said: "I must say, that it is my belief that if a country be found possessing a most fertile soil and capable of bearing every variety of production, and that notwithstanding the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are that there is some fundamental error in the Government of that country. Gentlemen, as long as you do not give a full and fair answer to that question of the great statesman—that statement made a third of a century ago—you will never be able to grasp this great and important question of the services. It is not, as I have already said, a question of the mere aspiration of a few educated men. Talking about this destitution, it is a circumstance which has been dwelt upon in the beginning of the century by Sir John Shaw. Lord Lawrence in his time said that the mass of the people were living on scanty subsistence. To the latest day the last Finance Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, testified to the extreme poverty of the people and so does the present Finance Minister. The fact is that after you have hundred years of the most highly-paid and the most highly-praised administration in that country, it is the poorest country in the world. How can you account for that? Grasp that question fully, and then only will you be able to see what vast interest this question of the services means. Then I come to the pledges that have been given. Here are open honourable pledges. The statesmen of 1833 laid down distinctly, in the face of the important consideration—whether India should be allowed ever to be lost to Britain. They weighed every circumstance, and they came to the deliberate conclusion which was embodied in the Act that they passed. But then you had not the experience of that fear of the risk of losing India. Twenty-five years afterwards you actually experienced that very risk; you actually had a mutiny against you; and what was your conduct then? Even after that experience, you rose above yourself; you kept up your justice and generosity and magnanimity, and in the name of the Queen, and by the mouth of the Queen, you issued a Proclamation, which if you "conscientiously" fulfil will be your highest glory, and your truest fame and reward. Gentlemen, take the bull by the horns. Do not try to shirk this question. If you are afraid of losing India, and if you are to be actuated by the inglorious fear of that risk, let that be stated at once. Tell us at once "We will keep you under our heels, we will not allow you to rise or to prosper at any time." Then we shall know our fate. But with your English manliness—and if there is anything more characteristic of you than anything else, it is your manliness—speak out honestly and not hypocritically, what you intend to do. Do you really mean to fulfil the pledges given before the world, and in the name of God, with the sanction of God, and asking God to aid you, in the execution of that pledge—do you mean to stick to that pledge or to get out of it? Whatever it be, like honest Englishmen, speak out openly and plainly "We will do this" or "We will not do this." But do not expose yourselves to the charge—which I am not making, but your own members of the India Council have made—of "keeping the promise to the ear, and breaking to the hope." Looking at the time I cannot now enter into all the different and important consideration that this paper raises, but I simply ask you again this question, whether like honest Englishmen such as you are, in a manly way, you say the thing and do it. If you mean to fulfil these pledges honestly, do so; if you do not mean to fulfil them honestly, say so, and at least preserve your character for honesty and manliness. Mr Connell had in the first part of his paper laid down as emphatically, as he could, the principles upon which the English nation is bound to act, and the third part of the paper he has done his utmost to discredit the whole thing, and to say how not to do it. But he forgets one thing: that the pledge you have given, you have never given a fair trial to; if you only give a fair trial to that pledge you will find that it will not only redound to your glory for ever, but also result in great benefits to yourself; but if India is to be for a long time under your rule with blessing, and not with a curse, it is the fulfilment of that pledge which will secure that result. Ah! gentlemen, no eternal or permanent results can ever follow from dodging and palavering. Eternal results can follow only from eternal principles. Your rule of India is based not on sixty thousand bayonets or a hundred thousand bayonets. No! it is based upon the confidence, the moral faith, like the one that I hold, in the justice, the conscience and the honour of the British nation. As long as I have that faith in me, I shall continue to urge and plead before statesmen, like Mr. Bright, and before the English Nation. Fulfil your pledge honestly before God, because it is upon those eternal principles only that you can expect to continue your rule with benefit to yourself and benefit to us. The reply to you (President's) question, Sir, about the fundamental error in this. A foreign rule can never be but a curse to any nation on the face of the earth, except so far as it approaches a native rule, be the foreigners angels themselves. If this principle is not fairly borne in mind, and if honest efforts are not made to fulfil your pledges, it is utterly useless for us to plead, or to expect any good result, or to expect that India will ever rise in material and moral prosperity. I do not mean to say a word against the general *personnel* of these services, as they are at the present time; they are doing what they can in the false groove in which they are placed; to them there is every honor due for the ability and integrity with which most of them have carried on their work; but what I say is this. This system must be changed. The administration must become native, under the supreme control of the English nation. Then, you have one element in India, which is peculiarly favourable to the permanence of your rule, if the people are satisfied that you give them the justice that you promise. It is upon the rock of justice alone that your rule stands. If they are satisfied, the result will be this. It is a case peculiar to India; there are Mahomadans and Hindus; if both are satisfied, both will take care that your supremacy must remain over them, but if they are both dissatisfied, and any faltering with justice and sincerity must produce that result. They will join together against you. Under these circumstances you have every thing in your favour; in fact the divine law is that if you only follow the divine law, then only can what the result is. If you trifle with those eternal and divine laws, the result must be disastrous. I cannot stop as the time is up.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT AND THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB.

A LUNCHEON was given on Tuesday, the 12th ult. by the members of the Northbrook Indian Club to Mr. D. Petit, in recognition of the munificent present of 1,000l. to the club by his father, Sir Dinshaw Petit. The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., presided, having Mr. Petit on his right. Some seventy members of the club were present, including the three Kaulteuand Princes of Morvi, Gondal, and Limri, and the Kattiwar Karwatar Singh, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Sir H. Davis, Sir Owen Burne, Members of the Council of Morvi, Sir Charles Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam, Sir Lepel Griffin, C.S., Agent for Central India, besides the above Lieut.-Colonel Mr. Ashburner, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, General Clarke, General Abbot, Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. P. Jeejeebhoy, &c.

Lord Northbrook, after reading a letter from Mr. T. H. Thornton, expressing his regret at being prevented from attending, said:—The object of our meeting to-day is to entertain our friend Mr. Petit, and to announce the very magnificent donation which his father, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, High Sheriff of Bombay has made to the club. He has been kind enough to present to the Club 1000*l.* sterling for the purpose of forming a library for the club (Hear, hear.) His wishes are contained in a letter which I received from Mr. Petit. He wishes the amount to be invested in the names of trustees to purchase books, and that in the event of the dissolution of the club the amount should be spent at the discretion of the trustees upon such similar objects as they may deem proper. He desires the donation to be called by his name, so that it may be commemorated in connection with the endowment. These are the terms of the gift. We all know how distinguished our Parsee fellow-subjects have been for their liberality in all matters of public interest. We recollect the munificence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Framjee Cowasjee, and of the Camas. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has earned a name equal to theirs. He has given donations to the amount of something like 150,000*l.* to different institutions of public utility in the Bombay Presidency. Quite recently he has offered 15,000*l.* for the establishment of a Female College in Bombay. I would just mention, in connection with Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, that he is one of the men most identified with the extension of the cotton manufacture in Bombay—an extension which has been of great advantage to the city of Bombay and of India generally, because I think no country can be complete in itself that does not possess some great manufacturing industry. It is more than ten years ago since I left India, and I have been much interested in some figures showing the increase of the cotton manufacture since that time. Between 1879 and 1886 the number of spindles has increased from one million to two-and-a-quarter millions; the quantity of yarn exported has increased tenfold, from 29,500 bales of 400 lb. each to 220,000 bales. At the same time there has been an sensible diminution in the import of cotton manufactures from England to India, so that the increase of the Bombay manufacture has not been detrimental to our manufacturing interests at home. We have great pleasure to-day in entertaining Mr. Petit as the most worthy representative of his father at this club. Hardly any of us to-day can forget that the club and the society to which we belong have sustained two very severe recent losses by the deaths of Sir Barrow Ellis and Sir Ashley Eden; and I should not feel that I had done my duty rightly as representing you at this meeting if I did not say a few words respecting them. I have been officially associated with many Indian statesmen but there are few for whom I have a higher regard and to whom I feel greater gratitude than to these two distinguished men. Sir Barrow Ellis was for many years the highest authority upon Bombay questions, and especially upon all matters relative to the revenue. He was for five years a member of the Council of the Governor-General when I was in India, where he showed high administrative capacity, and his advice was of great value to his colleagues. He was remarkable for his strong common sense and his lovable and sympathetic disposition, which endeared him to his own countrymen and to the natives of India of all classes. His cordial appreciation of their high qualities and his constant desire to advance their best interests, led him, among other things, to take an active part in our club, and his loss will be felt as a personal grief by all of us. Mr. Barrow, his executor, has informed me that Sir Barrow Ellis has left by his will 500*l.* to the Northbrook Indian Association, and a present of books to be added to the club library. Gentlemen, the Indian Civil Service has been rich in able administrators, but I do not think that any Indian gentleman will hesitate to agree with me that we have seen of late years no abler administrator than Sir Ashley Eden. He was a member of the Council of the Viceroy and Chief Commissioner of British Burma when I was in India; while filling the latter office he showed great financial ability. During the Bengal famine it was necessary to buy enormous quantities of rice in Burma and despatch it to Bengal. The business was entrusted to Sir Ashley Eden, who transacted it admirably, and thereby contributed most materially to the success of the relief operations; but it was afterwards, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that he most particularly made his mark in India. When he left Calcutta five years ago a great meeting was held in his honour, and it was determined to erect a statue to his memory, and last April the statue was uncovered by Sir Stewart Bailey, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; on both these occasions the expressions of gratitude to Sir Ashley, and appreciation of his high qualities from all classes in Calcutta were very remarkable. Sir Ashley Eden was distinguished for quickness of perception, for sound judgment, for firmness in carrying out his views, and for his power of securing the confidence of those who served under him. It was said, and very rightly said, at the great meeting at Calcutta that these qualities were rendered still more valuable by "a generous and enlightened sympathy with all classes of the people." Some of us recollect the great troubles in Bengal many years ago connected with the cultivation of indigo. The man who initiated the reform of the abuses of the old indigo system was Sir Ashley Eden. As Mr. Prinsep said, "he courageously stood forth as the redresser of wrongs at some risk to his own career, and was the means of securing liberty and freedom of action to the poorest classes." Sir Stewart Bailey made a remark in his speech which is so true, and at the same time so much in accordance with the objects of the club, that I will venture to quote it. He said that nothing served Sir A. Eden better throughout his successful administration of Bengal "than the genuine and sympathetic friendship of his native friends, who had gathered round him in the early part of his career, and clave to him to its close, and in this respect he offered an example by which, I hope, the younger members of the service, anxious to walk in his footsteps, will not fail to profit." These two distinguished statesmen were also members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India for many years, and I am sure you will thank me for the great kindness and honour you have done to my father, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, by entertaining me to lunch at the club to-day. I have been trained to be a merchant, and do not pretend to be either a good scholar or speaker of English, but I assure you that lack of words in me is no lack of grateful sentiments on my part. When I write to my father about this honour that you, Lord Northbrook, and the members of the club have done him, he will feel much pleased to know that what little he has been able to do in a public way has been appreciated by such a distinguished gentleman as the Northbrook Club, where one can meet all the worthy men who have acquired a name and fame in Indian affairs. My father has always taken a great deal of interest in all questions of education, and he has in his own humble way done his best to promote it as much as possible. He, as also a number of intelligent Indian gentlemen, look upon this club as a most useful institution, which is almost a boon to men coming over from India. I know from my own experience, and that of some of my friends, how useful they have found the club when they arrived first in England, and when their hearts were cheered by meeting at the club their English and Indian friends whom they could perhaps never have met. We Indians are extremely thankful and indebted to you, Lord Northbrook, for establishing this beneficent institution, as also to Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Fitzgerald, and the other members of the committee in promoting it. The club is new and that could be desired, but I hope at no distant date it may be in a position to have a separate home for itself, where accommodation for lodging could be found for temporary visitors to this country, by the facility of intercourse between Englishmen and Indians which this club affords, as also by the great help to the education of Indian young men which the Northbrook Society gives, India is indebted, as a whole, to this institution, and I trust we would have some of our distinguished Indian princes also giving us their support in this matter as his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggar has munificently done. I should like to say one world about a great friend the club and a number of Indians and Englishmen have lost in the late Sir Barrow Ellis whose unexpected death has made us all sad. He was known to us all from Bombay and his cheerful and genial nature made him a friend of all those who came into contact with him. He was a great friend of ours and we must deplore much his untimely loss. I thank you again, my Lord Northbrook and my English and Indian friends for the kind hospitality and reception you have given me to-day.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

IN the House of Commons Sir J. Gorst asked to be allowed to amplify an answer he gave last week with regard to a question of the hon. member for Northampton relating to the Burma ruby mines in consequence of a telegram from the Viceroy as follows:—

"I find that statement that Streeter's people are not at work on the mines requires qualification, for Crosthwaite has just informed us that he had authorised his deputy commissioner to permit persons who wished to dig for rubies to do so under the old system and without use of machinery as provisional means of enhancing revenue until final decision can be arrived at in regard to the disposition of the mines, and that a written permit had been issued to Streeter's son, as it might have been to any other similar applicant. Crosthwaite adds that he considers this an ordinary act of the local executive and not of sufficient importance to be reported to the Government of India. It is quite a distinct matter from leasing of Crown monopoly right on which action is suspended pending your decision."

Mr. Bradlaugh, in consequence of the statement of the hon. gentleman which he should not call an amplification but more a contradiction of the previous answer, asked on what conditions the permission to Messrs. Streeter had been granted, at what date the permit was issued, how it was possible that Streeters were working the mine if it were true, as previously stated, that no contract whatever had yet been entered into with reference to the working of the mines, and how the now admitted fact that the representatives of Streeters were actually at work was consident with the former denial.

The Speaker, interposing, said the hon. gentleman could not put such a question without notice unless he had communicated with the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for India.

Mr. Bradlaugh then asked the right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury whether in view of the absolutely contradictory answers given during the last twelve months from time to time with reference to the Burma ruby mines he would take care that papers were laid on the table forthwith so that the House might form its own opinion on the whole case.

Mr. W. H. Smith stated that there would be no delay in laying the papers on the table as soon as the decision of the Secretary of State had been taken on the question of which he had only now been informed.

Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice of the question, for July 15.

INDIAN NOTABILITIES IN LONDON.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal K.C.I.E., has engaged his passage to Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Bokhara sailing from London on July 21.

The Nawab Zaffer Jung has engaged return passages for himself and party by the steamer leaving Brindisi Aug. 29 for Bombay.

Sir Salar Jung, with a large suite, has arrived at Vienna. He will remain in the Austrian capital for a week or so, and then resume his journey to London.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle on July 11 the representative officers of the Indian army invited to the Jubilee celebration, who went to the palace to take leave of her Majesty previous to their departure for their native land. All the officers were in full uniform, and wore their decorations and swords. The party, accompanied by Captain Muir of the Viceroy's Body-guard, and Captain Money, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, proceeded from Paddington by the Great Western Railway to Windsor, where they arrived about two o'clock the Crown Prince of Germany, who had visited the metropolis during the forenoon, travelling by the same train. The officers marched at once up the Lower Ward to the castle, and at three o'clock had an audience with her Majesty, who touched their swords and wished them all a happy voyage home. The soldiers, who were highly pleased with the reception accorded them by the Sovereign, lunched at the White Hart Hotel, and subsequently returned to London.

The Chiefs of Kathiawar represented in England by his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi and the Thakore Sahibs of Limi and Gondal, held a reception at their residence in Queen's Gate on July 12. The Duke of Cambridge was present, and among the invited were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon Lord and Lady Cross, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Sir Julian and Lady Goldsmid, Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Ferguson Sir Henry and Lady Rawlinson, Sir Peter and Lady Lumsden, and the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Bradley. The Rao of Cutch and the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch Behar and many distinguished natives of India now in London also attended the reception.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, attended by a numerous suite, has arrived at Geneva and has taken up his residence at the Hotel Metropole.

THE CASS INQUIRY.

THE inquiry ordered by the Home Secretary into the circumstances attending the arrest of Miss Cass by Police-constable Endacott, in Regent-street, was opened on Monday, July 11, by Sir Charles Warren and Mr. H. Smith, Recorder of Lincoln. Inspector Wylie, who was in court when the case was heard by Mr. Newton, said the magistrate found no fault with the constable. Sergeant Comber, who took the charge against Miss Cass, said it was formed entirely on the evidence of the constable who made the arrest, and Miss Cass made no reply to the charge. No inquiry were made as to the gentleman alleged to have been stopped by her. When the inquiry was resumed on Tuesday Sergeant Comber was recalled, and other members of the force who were at the police station at the time the charge was taken gave evidence. Miss Cass and her employer, Mrs. Bowman, repeated in great detail the statements they have already made in absolute denial of the constable's allegations. Mr. Wontner, the legal representative of Endacott, did not, for the present, ask them any questions, and, at his request, the investigation was postponed for nine days.

It is understood that Sir Charles Warren, the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, has issued instructions to the officers of the force, directing that under no circumstances are they to take upon themselves the responsibility of prosecuting any woman on a charge of solicitation without sufficient evidence to prove her guilt. The course to be adopted in future in thoroughfares such as Regent-street, Oxford-street, Piccadilly, and others where women constantly parade for the purpose of solicitation, is to keep these persons moving, and when a complaint is made the constable is to request the complainant to accompany him to the station and prefer the charge against the accused. Unless this request is complied with the constable is not to interfere.

ABDULLAH, the Mahdi's successor, finding himself pressed for money, has, it is reported, confiscated all the effects of the merchants, giving cheques payable after the capture of Cairo. This news has caused the enterprising caravans to return.

THE TASMANIA INQUIRY.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN BEASLEY.

THE inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the Tasmania was continued before Mr. H. C. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner on July 11th.

Dr. Ralfe and Mr. Baden-Powell appeared for the Solicitor to the Board of trade (Mr. W. Morton); Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Stewart Fraser for the owners of the Tasmania; Mr. Philip Myburgh, Q.C., Kennedy, Q.C., and Mr. Bowles for Sir Edward Braddon and 30 other passengers.

On opening of the Court,

The Wreck Commissioner said he had the extremely painful duty of announcing that since the adjournment one of the assessors, Captain Beasley, had died. That gentleman was one of the oldest assessors of the Court, and he was one in whom they had the very greatest confidence. As regarded the present case, his death was of very serious importance, because by section 3, subsection 3, of the Shipping Casualties Investigation Act, 1879, in any investigation involving the cancellation or suspension of an officer's certificate, the Court was to be assisted by "not less than two assessors having experience in the merchant service. Owing to Captain Beasley's death the Court was now left with one Royal Navy assessor and one assessor having experience in the merchant service, and under the circumstances it appeared to him that it was impossible for the Court to proceed any further with this case, provided that it was still intended by the Board of Trade to ask that the certificate of the second officer should be dealt with.

Mr. Hall, on behalf of the Bar, expressed their great sorrow at the loss the Court had sustained. They were thoroughly aware of the great assistance the gentleman who had now passed away gave to the Court in these inquiries, and were very sensible of the uniform courtesy and kindness which they always received from him. With regard to the course now to be taken it would be unbecoming of him to say anything until they had heard what the Board of Trade proposed to do.

Mr. Baden-Powell said the Board of Trade had considered this unfortunate state of things, but having had such a long inquiry, so many witnesses, and such a great body of evidence taken, they did not feel justified in pursuing the course of recalling all those witnesses, and re-hearing the whole case before fresh assessors. Provided the Court thought it advisable, the Board of Trade was of opinion that the case might be concluded before that Court, and the opinion of the Court taken on the evidence given; and if necessary they could after that have a re-hearing under the regulations for re-hearing, and again charge the second officer.

Mr. Myburgh said that he had only heard of the sad loss which the Court had sustained since he came into Court, and he had not been able to consider the matter as far as this investigation affected the officers for whom he appeared. He was not, therefore, at present in a position either to assent or to dissent from anything which Mr. Baden-Powell had said.

The Wreck Commissioner said the Court would not, in the face of the Act of Parliment, proceed with a case where there was an actual application on the part of the Board of Trade that the certificate of the second officer should be dealt with. It was impossible; he had no option about it. Moreover, it appeared to him that the course suggested by Mr. Baden-Powell was full of difficulty. It would be rather hard on the second officer, in the event of the Court coming to a conclusion that that gentleman's certificate ought to be dealt with, that the Court should state that opinion, and that the Court should afterwards be called upon to confirm that opinion, the witnesses having probably become scattered.

Mr. Hall said the irresistable inference from what had fallen from the Court was that the Court would pratically be asked to give an opinion and then the second hearing would be a farce and a sham.

The Wreck Commissioner.—Exactly; unless there was some further evidence produced. It is a very unfortunate thing that this long inquiry should after all come to nothing; that is not due to the Court, but to the Act of Parliament. I should be prepared to go on with the case if it was distinctly stated by the Board of Trade that they had no intention whatever of applying for the cancellation and suspension of the second mate's certificate.

On the application of Mr. Baden-Powell, the Court then adjourned to enable the Board of Trade to consider the matter.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr Baden-Powell said the Board of Trade had considered this very difficult question, and the conclusion at which they had arrived was that having put the questions to the Court on this inquiry they desired the opinion of the Court upon those questions.

The Wreck Commissioner said that did not meet the difficulty, as under the Act of Parliament that Court was now prohibited from going on with an investigation involing the cancelling and suspension of an officer's certificate. There was, unboubtedly, here a question as to the cancelling or suspension of the second mate's certificate, and therefore he must decline to proceed.

Mr. Baden-Powell said that, under the practice at present in vogue, the Board of Trade was unable to withdraw any charge, or any question, or alter or vary any charges or question.

Some conversation then ensued between the Wreck Commissioner and Mr. Baden-Powell as to the power of the Board of Trade to withdraw the questions, at the close of which Mr. Baden-Powell suggested that some of the questions the Court was perfectly competent to answer even though not constituted rightly for dealing with the certificate; they might have the opinion of the Court, as far as it was able to give an opinion.

The Wreck Commissioner said he was most anxious that the case should not have to be gone all over again.

Mr. Baden-Powell again submitted that the Court was competent to answer some of the questions, though, perhaps, not all, and in order that this should be a complete inquiry, he contended that the Court was bound, so far as it could, to answer the questions.

The Wreck Commissioner asked which of the questions.

Mr. Baden-Powell said the Court was perfectly competent to give an opinion upon the questions relating to the other officers of the ship.

The Wreck Commission said that was so, but he could not sever them. The second officer was involved in every one of those questions, and it was not for him to pronounce a judgment dealing with some few of the questions and leaving out the others. He saw no reason why the questions might not be withdrawn by consent among the parties, and new questions given, in, omitting the clause referring to the second officer's certificate.

Mr. Baden-Powell said the Court as at present constituted was competent to answer ten of the questions.

The Wreck Commissioner.—I am here to hear evidence, but certainly, with the Court constituted as it is I shall decline to give any judgment.

Mr. Hall. Then I certainly shall not tender evidence for it would be wasting time to do so, if we are not to have a judgment.

Mr. Baden-Powell.—I have submitted there are ten questions to be answered which the Court is competent to answer; and the Board of Trade is not disposed to alter, vary, or withdraw any question and we are desirous of the opinion of the Court upon them.

The Wreck Commissioner.—Under these circumstances, I decline, having regard to section 3, subsection 3, of the Shipping Casualties Investigation Act, 1879, altogether to answer these questions, the Court not being properly constituted.

Of course you may move the Superior Court to compel me to go on if you like. I am extremely sorry that it should result in this after all this long inquiry, but I do not see that I have any other course open to me.

Mr. Hall.—No one regrets it more than the Peninsular and Oriental Company, I assure you.

The Court then rose.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J C Arbathnott, BCS
Mr J D Anderson, BCS
Mr L G Prickett, B
Mr R W I Roberts, B
Mr J C Oman, B
Mr W E Bigge, B
Col J FitzGerald, BSC
Lt-Col R Beavan, BSC
Lt-Col H E Grigg, B Inf
Lt E J Drummond, BSC
Surg-Maj J Wilson, MD, B
Col M Furlong, MSC
Lt-Col C F Hughes, Bo SC
Lt-Col W F Cavaye, R Sussex Regt
Maj O C Hannay, Gordon Highlanders
Lt L H Vidal, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W T Hall, BSC, 1 week
Mr A E Staley, BCS, 12 mo
Mr H F Evans, BCS, 1 mo
Mr F A Patten, B, 2 mo
Col C W R Chester, BSC, till 20th Feb, 1888
Lt J H Parsons, BSC, 4 mo.
Lt A N Carr, BSC, 3 mo
Surg. L A Waddell, B, 2 mo
Lt-Col C J B Harris, MSC, 1 mo
Maj A W H Hornsby, MSC, 2 mo
Maj H M Dale, M Inf, 3 mo
Coad J Crutchley, Bo 9 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H J Reynolds, BCS
Mr C Hill, B
Mr D G Macleod, B
Mr J M Lane, B
Lt-Col J Fraser, B Inf
Capt R G Kunhardt, R E Eng
Mr C J Umber, M
Mr E Barsley, M
Surg-Maj A J Stanmer, M
Mr C M Macpherson, Bo CS
Mr R E Candy, Bo CS
Mr J Stewart, Bo
Lt-Col J L Fagan, Bo SC
Maj H A Vincent, Bo SC
Surg W M Eutch, Bo

THE NATIONAL FET

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert at the Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Marine Arrivals.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Constantine (s), from Liverpool; Bristol (s), London; and Shamboat (s), China.

Departures.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nanilla (s), for Aden and Genoa; and Zemba (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Accidental Death.—Dorabjee Shapoorjee, living in No. 26, Sandy Road, reported to the police on Sunday that he had lost a gold ring, set with a small ruby, and another plain gold ring, of the collective value of Rs. 60, also the theft of an umbrella.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Major Rochfort (captain), Mr. Murray, Mr. Gibbon, and Captain Fenton, vs. White—Mr. A. Craigie (captain), Mr. Kerr, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Armstrong. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

The Sailors' Home.—The number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home during the past month was—Officers, 210; seamen, 646; casual boarders, 3—total 856. The greatest number in the Home during the month was 40, the least 19, and the daily average 27.

Attempted Suicide.—Antonio Pereira, aged 16 years, a coolie in the employ of Dorabjee Shapoorjee, living in Hornby Road, Fort, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night last by cutting his throat with a cook-room knife after he had been accused of theft by his master. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Ebrahim bin Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver bangles, valued Rs. 4, belonging to a woman named Jumna. The accused on the 22nd ultimo was entrusted with the bangles to convey to the complainant's daughter. He failed to do so, however, and pledged the articles to a Marwaree. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo Bunder by the Marine Battalion this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Thy voice is Near ..... M. Curry.
Selection	Vert-Vert ..... Offenbach.
Waltz	Sympathic Tone ..... Gung'l.
Mazurka	Love's Greeting ..... Faust.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn ..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Govind Narayen, aged 30 years, a mill labourer, living at Lal Bagh. On Saturday his wife dying of cholera, Govind took it to heart and would not eat or speak to any one. On Sunday about midnight he was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily, apparently suffering from the effects of having taken opium. He was removed to hospital, where he died. The verdict was that death was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

A Dishonest Nefarious.—Luximon Pandoo, a labourer, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a box containing five silver rings, and Rs. 6 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 10, the property of Sooroo Baloo his neighbour, living in a chawl in Naralwady, Mazagon. On Friday last, during the absence of the complainant, the accused entered his room and stole the box with its contents, and concealed it under a stack of hay. The accused, being suspected denied all knowledge of the property, and subsequently made a confession and pointed out the place where he had concealed it. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Housebreaking and Theft.—On the night of the 29th ultimo, a jowlee hut near the Lady Jamsetjee Road, occupied by one Govind Bakrishna, was broken into. An entrance having been effected by making a large hole through one of the side walls of the hut, a large wooden box, in which was kept a smaller one, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 632, was broken open. The small box containing the jewellery and two silk sheetars, valued Rs. 25, were stolen. On the following morning, upon inquiries being made by the police, and the adjoining toddy topes being searched, the small box, minus its contents, was found lying near a tree.

The Weather at Broach.—Our correspondent at Broach writes on the 31st July:—For the last fortnight it has been raining more or less every day. Half the cotton plants have been washed away. Weeding operations are entirely at a stand-still on account of the continuous moisture. We very badly want a long break. Great fears are entertained of the whole cotton crop being washed away if the rains continue longer. If we have a good break there is ample time yet left to substitute and resow the plants washed away. There are no cheering prospects yet. Weather extremely cloudy. Even last night it rained very heavily. Public health is good, and the town is remarkably free from any disease.

Theft of Ornaments.—Lingapa Gooringapa, a Cammatee by caste, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Stanford, before Mr. P. Ryan, with the theft of sundry gold ornaments and a silver watch, valued at Rs. 885, the property of Sakabai, a maikin, from her house at 2nd Lane, Coombarwarra, on the night of the 29th ultimo. The accused, it appears, lived in the same house as complainant. On the theft being discovered, a report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested at Colaba whilst endeavouring to dispose of six silver links of an anklet, the possession of which he could not satisfactorily account for. He was then searched and the remainder of the stolen property was found concealed in his turban. The accused pleaded pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Tortured Bullocks.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Hindoo cart-drivers, named Rama Hummunjee and Barkoo Parashram, were charged at the instance of Inspector Lyall, before Mr. P. Ryan, with cruelly torturing their bullocks by overloading their carts with a quantity of chunam, while passing along the Gowalia Tank Road and ascending the hill at Gibbs Road on Saturday forenoon last. The police officer stated that the cart-drivers generally bring heavy loads of timber and iron materials from Tank Bunder and other distant places from the town, and expect the same pair of bullocks to drag the load over the hill. In this case the bullocks becoming fatigued fell on their knees, and were whipped and flogged in a cruel manner by the defendants. The accused pleading guilty, the Magistrate fined them Re. 1 each

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, Heerjee Cullianjee sought to recover Rs. 901 from Bhugwanjee Cursonjee, together with the interest on the said amount Rs. 185, due on a promissory note, dated the 2nd July 1884, and passed jointly by the defendant and his two brothers. Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person, producing an extract from his schedule, wherein he admitted the plaintiff's claim.

His Honour passed a decree against the defendant for the amount claimed.

Mr. Davur then applied for sanction to prosecute the defendant for perjury. He said the plaintiff originally filed a suit against this defendant and his two brothers, and obtained an attachment before judgment against the goods in the shop of this defendant on the ground that two of the defendants had already absconded from Bombay, and the third was trying to dispose of his goods and leave the jurisdiction of the Court. On hearing this defendant put in an affidavit denying all the plaintiff's allegations, and further stating that his goods attached were worth about Rs. 2,500. This defendant admitted, but added that he had large outstandings. He further swore that he did not owe the amount claimed, and that he never executed the promissory note. Mr. Davur said this defendant disposed of the whole of the goods which were released from attachment and sold off his shop, and now appeared in Court with an extract from his schedule, in which he admitted having signed the note jointly with his brothers. This was a gross case of perjury, and he asked the Court to grant the necessary sanction without which this defendant could not be prosecuted. The defendant on oath denied his signature at one time and then admitted it in his schedule. This was about the clearest case of perjury that could be put before a Criminal Court. His Honour, after perusing the proceedings, said he would not sanction the prosecution, as he thought it should be given in extreme cases only.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fluxina, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, accompanied by Mr. Hemming, appeared yesterday before Mr. Hamilton and applied that the proceedings which had been instituted against Mr. Grattan Geary, for libel, should be re-commenced.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he appeared in the case of Narayen Dharmajee against Grattan Geary to make an application under certain circumstances which he was sure the Court would hear with surprise and regret. His application was for the Court to make an order appointing a day for proceeding with the case. He made the application, because the conditions on which the prosecution then offered to stop the proceedings on Thursday had not been fulfilled. Therefore no alternative was left but that of coming to Court, stating the facts and applying to be permitted to go on with the case. The learned counsel asked to be permitted to remind the Court, as an accurate report of what had occurred did not appear to have been published of what actually had taken place on Thursday. Mr. Kirkpatrick then gave his version of the proceedings, remarking that when the Court not seeing its way on Mr. Geary's application to hold that the case came within the 9th exception, and that the publication was privileged, called upon Mr. Geary to produce his evidence if he had any as to the truth of the statements he had made regarding the complainant, touchingly appealed to the Court, stating that it was impossible for him a non-professional to involve himself in all the intricacies and complications of a legal case. In fact, the learned counsel said, Mr. Geary conveyed to him the impression, and also to the Court, that it was quite impossible for him to undertake the task. And it was then that he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) suggested the way out of the difficulty by his willingness to accept an apology, if Mr. Geary further gave up the original manuscript of the letter complained of, and Mr. Geary then and there expressedly and unequivocally, accepted the conditions. With regard to the letter, the learned counsel further said, that Mr. Geary at once said there was no difficulty whatever about it, and he went so far as to say that it could be sent for and would be in Court in five minutes. But whatever was said about it, this was clear. Mr. Kirkpatrick maintained that he had stopped the proceedings on conditions clearly and definitely agreed and assented to by Mr. Geary, that the manuscript should then and there, forthwith, be handed over. And these conditions were sanctioned and approved by the Court. Under those circumstances the prosecution had a right to expect that the conditions so readily accepted would have been carried out with all honesty and good faith. But he regretted to say that he was forced to be present in Court to ask that the case be proceeded with. It was now Monday, and the circumstances to which he referred to took place on Thursday, yet no manuscript letter had been given up. Of course, if an offer was made on certain conditions, and those conditions were not honourably carried out, the person who made the offer could not be held bound by his proposal, and therefore, the learned counsel submitted, without any hesitation or doubt whatever, that the complainant was entitled to ask to be allowed to proceed with the case. It was right of course that the Court should be informed what steps were taken to procure the letter, which it was understood was to be given forthwith to the prosecutor. The case was concluded on Thursday late in the evening, about 4 or 4-30 p.m., and though it was reasonable to expect that the letter would be handed over that evening it was not. On Friday a letter was written to the clerk of the Court for the letter, should it have been deposited there. To that letter there was a verbal reply to the effect that the letter had not been handed over. Then Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming wrote to Mr. Geary on Friday asking him to hand over to them the original manuscript of the letter, or to give it over to the Court, and also to give a written promise that he would appear to give evidence in the other case on the 10th. Mr. Geary in reply expressed his surprise, and stated he would not give them the document, because he had received a summons from the Court to being it with him when he appeared to give his evidence in Rukhmabai's case. He declined to give a written promise, because the Court had already informed him that his attendance would not probably be required, and that it depended on the discretion of the Court whether his personal attendance would be necessary. With regard to the letter Mr. Geary further remarked that the Court had stated, when asked to order that it should be placed in Court, that it could make no such order as it was in his safe keeping. Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that no one who knew anything of the facts of the case could but say that there was a clear breach of the conditions. The clear understanding was that that letter should be given up at once, and now Mr. Geary implied in his letter, or rather distinctly said he would not give it up, because he has been summoned to produce it when called upon as a witness. He was summoned by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming's client to give evidence as a witness, and it was important that the letter should be used, and it was material that it should be in their possession, so that Mr. Geary must have known perfectly well that even if he gave it up to the solicitors it would be forthcoming at the trial. It was impossible for the complainant to be satisfied with things as they were, and it was important that he should have that letter, that he might ascertain who wrote it and to inspect the signature. Mr. Geary could not be allowed to come into Court, make a settlement, and then go away ignoring the most important of the terms of that settlement. Mr. Kirkpatrick thought he was justified in saying that he (Mr. Geary) had treated the Court with grave disrespect, considering that the conditions had been approved of and sanctioned by his Worship. After the cessation of proceedings had been brought about by such a settlement, it was not justifiable for one of the parties to go away and, if he might use the expression, snap his fingers at the Court, because he was safe. Mr. Kirkpatrick applied that the case might go on, but he was however willing to make the application conditionally that the case should proceed unless the letter were surrendered before eleven o'clock on Tuesday. The learned counsel concluded by offering to prove what he said by putting Mr. Hemming in the box, who would speak on oath to the correspondence.

His Worship then read the following note he had taken on Thursday:—

"Mr. Geary being asked to bring further evidence to strengthen his plea of justification, a discussion arose which ended in the counsel for the prosecution offering to withdraw the charge against Mr. Geary provided that he gave up the manuscript of the letter which had been published in the newspapers, and expressed his regret for having published the defamatory statement complained of. Mr. Geary replied that he was perfectly willing and had always been willing to place the letter in the hands of the Court, and if he had unintentionally caused any harm to the reputation of the complaint by the publication of the letter he expressed his regret for it. Counsel for the prosecution accepts this apology, and Mr. Geary undertook that a note of this circumstance should be published in the *Bombay Gazette*."

His Worship remarked that he was certainly under the impression that he letter would have been handed over the same day. He did not think that it was to be given to the solicitors, who of course would subsequently get it, but he thought that was to prevent Mr. Geary's subsequent attendance.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the only object his client had in getting the letter was to find out who wrote it, and compare the signature with others.

Mr. Plimston, of the *Bombay Gazette*, who had possession of the document, in reply to his Worship said Mr. Geary had desired him to say that he had been summoned to appear and produce the manscript in the Rukhmabai case on the 10th, and intended to do so. But if the Court desired to amend the order by stating any specific date, Mr. Geary would offer no objection to give up the document on such date.

His Worship informed Mr. Kirkpatrick that Mr. Geary had sent him copies of the correspondence with a letter as follows:—

August 1st, 1887.

To M. R. Hamilton, Esq., Presidency Magistrate.

Dear Sir,—In reference to the subject of correspondence of which I forwarded a copy to your Court for information on Saturday, 30th July, I beg to add that in accordance with the terms of the summons issued from your Court, I shall duly present myself as a witness when the case of Narayen Dharmajee and others comes on, and that by the terms of the said summons I am bound to produce the MS. of a letter signed Rukmabai, with that order of the Court I shall also comply in due course.—I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

Grattan Geary.

His Worship observed that his recollection of the circumstances did not agree with that understanding, but he had no doubt that if the matter was explained to Mr. Geary he would have no hesitation in producing the letter. As the desire to wait for one had already been expressed, it would be well if an opportunity was given to Mr. Geary to say what he had to say on the subject. His Worship had not the slightest doubt that there was some misunderstanding.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that he stood on his right as the party to the settlement, the terms of which had not been fulfilled, and he was entitled to ask that the case should be proceeded with. He however again expressed his willingness to wait till eleven o'clock to-day, when, if the letter was not produced, the case should be heard on a day fixed. The learned counsel asked the Court to pass an order to that effect. Mr. Geary could not have been misled, and his expression of surprise left it open to him (Mr. Kirkpatrick) a retort also expressive of surprise that the letter should have been withheld, but which retort the learned counsel added he would not make.

Mr. Plimston stated that Mr. Geary was willing to comply with any new order which the Court might think fit to make. He had been summoned to produce the letter on the 10th, and did not think he was called upon to give it up before that date.

His Worship observed that events had occurred subsequent to that order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick would not accept that explanation.

His Worship asked Mr. Plimston if he would undertake to produce the letter.

Mr. Plimston replied he would undertake to produce the letter by two o'clock to-day, if the Court made an order to that effect.

Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that he had no doubt that Mr. Plimston was anxious to give such an undertaking, but he refused to accept it. It was easily done, but what he wanted was for an order such as he suggested to appear on the records of the Court.

His Worship did not wish to make the order absolute, and was desirous of calling upon Mr. Geary to show cause if the letter was not produced why the case should not be proceeded with. His Worship then recorded the following note:—

"Mr. Kirkpatrick applies to proceed with the case because the conditions on which the case was withdrawn have not been observed. The apology was to be published verbatim, and next that the letter was to be delivered up to complainant's solicitor. Mr. Hemming applied for the letter to the Magistrate's clerk, but learnt that the letter had not been received by the Magistrate. They applied to Mr. Geary for it, and Mr. Geary declined to give it up except to the Magistrate, on the day appointed for the hearing. On hearing Mr. Kirkpatrick, and being satisfied that the letter is not put in, I order that Mr. Geary deliver the letter referred to not later than 12 o'clock noon to-morrow, or if not, to show cause on the 4th instant why criminal proceedings against him should not be recommenced."

Mr. Kirkpatrick guaranteed that the letter would be kept intact and carefully preserved, and desired that an order should be made allowing his client possession of the letter.

This was consented to by the Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then applied for a subpœna against Mr. Geary to attend on the 10th. He was exceedingly sorry to inconvenience Mr. Geary, but he was a most necessary witness. Of course, if the Court considered that Mr. Geary's letter was a sufficient promise that he would attend it was quite enough. The learned counsel only desired that a note to that effect would be taken.

His Worship understood that the only object of calling Mr. Geary was to produce the letter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick explained that it was most important to show that the grandfather of Rukhmabai was responsible for the publication, and he doubtless had gone to Mr. Geary to get its appearance assured.

His Worship agreed to rely on Mr. Geary's letter to him, in which he stated he would attend on the 10th, and he made a note that "Mr. Kirkpatrick applied for a summons on Mr. Geary, as his evidence was necessary. The Court observes a summons is issued. Mr. Geary in his letter states that he will attend as a witness, and this statement makes any subpœna unnecessary."

The parties then left the Court.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.

An annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gomaria, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

In laying the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company to the 30th June last, before you, the directors have much pleasure in noticing the satisfactory result of the year's working, the number of bales of cotton and wool pressed being 62,163 against 61,119, or 8,044 in excess of last year. From the statement of the profit and loss account it will be seen that the year's net earnings amount to Rs. 29,273-14-5, which, with Rs. 1,447-11-3 carried forward from last year, make up a total of Rs. 30,721-9-1. This improvement would have been more marked, but for the extreme competition existing among the press companies, which has forced us to make concessions to customers in order to secure business. Out of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 9,000-0-0 to the credit of depreciation account and have written off Rs. 3,000-0-0 to spare machinery account, (this machinery mainly consists of spare cylinders ordered out for the old presses which have been long since sold off and replaced by the present more powerful presses. These cylinders cannot now be used, and being of comparatively little value, their cost has been written off the books of the company), leaving a sum of Rs. 18,721-9-8 available for distribution. Your directors recommend that out of the profit above shewn, a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, amounting on the 595 shares of the company, to Rs. 17,850-0-0, be paid to the shareholders, and that the balance of Rs. 871-9-8 be carried forward to the current year's account. Looking to the continually increasing competition among the numerous press companies in Bombay and the extremely low rates consequently obtainable your directors have very great misgivings as to the future of the industry in this city, and think it would be advisable to extend operations to the mofussil when an opportunity offers, and it is thought prudent to do so. They find, however, that they are precluded under the present constitution of the company from having factories at any other place than Bombay. With a view to overcome this difficulty, they have been advised to reconstruct the company with a memorandum and articles of association which would permit of such extension. This will necessitate the winding up of the present company and the formation of a new one, to effect which, your directors have called an extraordinary general meeting, to be held after the business of the general meeting is concluded, when the necessary resolutions will be submitted for your consideration. Owing to the retirement of Mr. W. T Crockett, Mr. James Thorburn was invited to join the board, and his election will have to be confirmed by you. One of your directors, Mr. James Thorburn, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887 were received and adopted. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the directors' report and accounts be adopted with the exception of the item of Rs. 9,000 carried to the depreciation account, and that Rs. 3,000 be re-transferred from the depreciation account and carried to the profit and loss account. This ament was, on being put to the vote, lost. A dividend of Rs. 30 was declared payable oyn and after the 8th inst. The election of Mr. James Thorburn as a director, in place of Mr. Crockett, proceeded to England, was confirmed; and Mr. Thorburn was re-elected a director of the company Mr. Sorabjee Customjee Bunshaw was re-elected auditor for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 per annum.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general one; and it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. Messrs. James Thorburn and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamaria were appointed liquidators for the purposes of the winding up with a remuneration of Rs 50 each. Some formal resolutions were passed to effect the winding up, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, in rebuttal of the evidence called by the defendant regarding the Khoja customs as to succession and inheritance, was continued.

Khakee Peerbhoy, a native of Unjar in Cutch, said he was in well-to-do circumstances and did business in Bombay to the extent of three lakhs of rupees a year. A Khoja son was entitled to a partition of ancestral property, whether large or small. No Khoja had yet willed his property away from his son; but if a Khoja did so, the son could lay a claim thereto. Witness mentioned instances that occurred in Cutch, in which Khoja sons, on separating from their fathers, compelled the latter to partition the ancestral property.

Sheriff Bhoga, a native of Supairee in Kattiawar, a dealer in ghee, cotton, and grain, said a Khoja son could in his part of the country compel his father to partition the ancestral property, and that a Khoja father could not will it away from his son. Witness compelled his father to partition the ancestral property; and when witness's own son separated from him some time ago, witness himself was compelled to partition the ancestral property. He gave other instances in corroboration of he Khoja customs mentioned by him.

Some more corroborative evidence was called; and the case was adjourned until this morning.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," it makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at Rs. 2½ per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

HIGH COURT.—August 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Roopchand Rookamchund and others *vs.* M. D. Ingle.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,600 on two promissory notes executed by the defendant, a mail officer in the Marine Postal Service. The notes were for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 600, and were dated the 29th May 1884. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morojee, for the defendant. The defence was that the defendant had entered into a deed of compromise with his creditors on the 20th November 1884, under which he had been regularly paying instalments.

Jodidas Vadidas, a former partner of the plaintiffs' firm, in examination by Mr. Russell, said that the promissory notes in question were renewed on the consolidation of former notes. A deed of compromise was prepared on the 29th November 1884, and according to its terms, defendant regularly paid the instalments to the plaintiffs' firm, until the witness left the firm. In August 1885, the defendant executed a power of attorney in favour of witness, authorising him to receive payments on his behalf. The power was given to witness, because the defendant's creditors complained that they did not receive their proper shares from the plaintiffs' firm. Witness thenceforward made regular payments to the creditors, and at the same time paid defendant Rs. 110 per month. When the deed of compromise was effected, the defendant's salary was Rs. 200 per month, and had subsequently risen to Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 a month.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said the defendant dealt with him when witness was in the plaintiffs' firm. He was not charged by the plaintiffs in 1885 with misappropriating moneys belonging to the firm, but he left the firm because he could not agree with the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. T. Ingle, the defendant, said he executed a power of attorney to the last witness, as the plaintiffs' firm did not properly pay the other creditors.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: I spend most of my time at sea.

Krishna Kalli, a creditor of the defendant, said he executed the deed of compromise in November 1884; but was paid less than what was agreed to be paid him under the deed. Witness complained to Jodidas, the first witness in this case, and he was afterwards regularly paid.

Mr. Kirkpatrick contended that the defendant having failed to carrry out the terms of the deed of compromise, the plaintiffs were fully justified in bringing this suit. Besides the notes now sued upon were not included in the deed of compromise.

Rustimall Chaganmall, one of the plaintiffs, said that in May last he sent a letter to the defendant in which he demanded of him the payment of Rs. 7,755. Before that the defendant had been to the plaintiffs' shop to settle the amount due. Witness had then in his possession six promissory notes executed by defendant, who raised no objection to any of the items of account. The amount due by defendant was Rs. 7,755, exclusive of the decrees obtained by the plaintiffs' firm in the Small Causes Court. Defendant wrote out new notes but did not sign them. Jodidas was then present. Defendant did not carry out the terms of the deed of compromise as regarded the plaintiffs' firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: Witness joined the plaintiffs' firm when Jodidas left it. On the 19th August 1885, witness received Rs. 190 from defendant on account of the deed of compromise.

Mr. Russell, for the defendant, argued that his clients' liabilities were covered by the deed of compromise, the existence of which the plaintiffs had concealed from their legal advisers. The learned counsel asked the Court to uphold the deed as a valid document.

Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that the plaintiffs were perfectly justified in coming to the Court, as the defendant had failed to renew the notes as agreed upon by the deed of compromise.

His Lordship took time to consider his judgment.

A SUIT AGAINST A MAHARAJA'S WIDOW.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Chowna *vs.* Rukhmanibahujee, widow.

Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendant, who is the widow of Jivanjli Maharaj. At the commencement of the hearing Mr. Macpherson having admitted the plaintiff's title to his house, no issue was raised on the point. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to a right of way over a passage adjoining his house in Panchmukhi Hanuman Lane, and prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant from blocking up the passage. Subsequent to the filing of the plaint, the defendant having blocked up all access to the passage an interim injunction was granted against her. She stated in her written statement that she had no knowledge of the plaintiff's title to the house, and called upon him to prove it that the plaintiff had no right of way over the passage; that it belonged to her absolutely; and that a more convenient and direct access to the plaintiff's privies was by a gully to the west of his house. Several witnesses were called by the plaintiff to prove his right of ancient user over the passage in dispute; and several documents were put in to show that the plaintiff's house was built more than twenty-five years ago. Mr. Morris, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim. The defendant called some witnesses, among whom was Mr. Campbell, of Messrs. Campbell and Jervis. His evidence went to show that the gully to the west of the plaintiff's house might be used as a sweeper's passage, &c. At the conclusion of the defendant's case, his Lordship did not call upon Mr. Lang for a reply, but gave judgment for the plaintiff, with all costs.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain M. de Horne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.

Major and Mrs Ottley	Rev F E Cameron
Mr F A Wright	Miss Cameron
Mr A A G Molet	Mr Higgins
Major G W Anson	Mr J D Morrison
Col and Mrs M Tweedie	Mr Dutt
Mrs J W Neill	Mrs Hibbentrop
Mr and Mrs Beatson	Capt Lulyens
Col J H Gordon	Mr J H G Glass
Mr James	Surgn J W Evans

For Venice.

Mr and Mrs E C Osanne	Mr H Nelson
Mr T M Filgate	Mr Urcott
Mr J A Coghlan	Mr P S V Fitzgerald

For London.

Mr J Faulds	Mr W Maude
Mr J Harrison	Mr and Mrs Kenedy
Mrs Smith	

For Suez—Miss Cassarell

For Aden.

Rev J H Beck	Mr Shaik Goolal

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain R G Murray, sailing on the 9th August.

For London.—Mr T Inglis, Col and Mrs K Vibart, Miss Miller, Two Masters Hard, and Mr and Mrs Colin Browning.

For Brindisi.—Capt Laugham, Miss Searle, Mr H M Thopson, The Hon Sir A Colvin, KCMG, and Miss Colvin, Col R S J Prendergast, Mr O Glenday Newcomen, Mr H C Cookson, Col T M Ward, Mr Parry, Mr and Mrs J Woodburn and Mr Kilvert.

For Venice.—Mr and Mrs M Ghose and child, Mr G Cotton and Col and Mrs Gowynne Hughes.

By the s. s. Siam. Captain W. D. Worcester sailing on the 16th August:—

For London.—Lieut-Col and W Graham Smith.

For Brindisi.—Mr G McWalters and Mr and Mrs W Oldham

For Marseilles.—Mr and Mrs H P Burt and child and Miss Burt.

By the s. s. Carthage, Capt G N Hector, sailing on the 23rd August:—

For London.—Major and Mrs G F Marshall and child. For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs L P Pyne, Hon Justice Treveylan, Mr G Paters, Col and Mrs C H Grace, Hon Justice H Beverley and Mr G F M Grant.

By the s. s. Assam, sailing on the 30th August:—

For London.—Colonel E Rogers Cuker.
For Brindisi.—Surgeon W H Cedge.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	470
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	30·98
" " year	57·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Aug.	0·0

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE [illegible] JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindoo, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 15th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

First Saloon.

Mrs Elkin	Capt Wakeham
Miss and Miss Thom	Mr W Mackenzie
Miss Palmer and child	Mr G Mackay
Mr Coyle d'Aguilar	Mr W Major
Mr Hadden	Mr Forbes
Mr Chamberlain	

Fore Saloon.

Mr J Williams	Mr W H Bellamy
Mrs Johnson	Mr James Hadden
Col Lindsay	Mr E Hooper
Mr P O Lyon	Mr W Morris
Mr R Bowen	Mr Archer
Mr Wilkinson	Mr W T Bowman
Mr N E Maclean	Sergt-Major Johnson
Mr H E Wells	Gazee Nursed-Ulla Khan, CB
Mr H P Phillips	Mr H Johnson
Mr J W Bandy	Mr H Johnson
Capt and Mrs Hora	Dr E Kane
Lieut-Col Victor Law	Shrini Maharaja of Indore
Mr R Lee	Mr D King
Shrini Illice Jung Bahadur	Capt Hopper
Secretary	Mr Bartlett

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 9th July to 15th July inclusive.

A grand review of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers was held on Saturday before the Queen at Aldershot, and passed off very successfully. The united force comprised 58,000 men and 102 guns.

The Queen, with members of the Royal Family, visited the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore on Sunday, where Divine service was performed.

The Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, paid a visit on Wednesday to the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield.

The Prince of Wales and his two sons visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday, and the next day inspected the Jubilee Exhibition and several of the large industrial establishments of the town.

In the House of Lords on Friday several Bills were read a third time and passed. In the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Bill an amendment introduced in the House of Commons, prohibiting crofters from contracting themselves out of the Bill, was rejected. On Monday Lord Salisbury stated that circumstances had occurred which had induced the Government to request Sir H. D. Wolff to prolong his stay at Constantinople for a few days. The Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was read a first time. Last night Lord Ashbourne moved the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill. Earl Granville opposed, and the debate was continued by Lord Carnarvon, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Denbigh, and other peers.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment to reject the the Crimes Bill was resumed by Mr. Bryce, who was followed by Lord Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, and other members, and was concluded by Mr. Goschen; after which, on a division, Mr. Gladstone's amendment was negatived by 340 to 263, and the Bill was read a third time. On Monday Sir W. Lawson raised a discussion on the question of peers lending carriages to candidates at elections, he contending that it was an unlawful interference by peers. On a division, the proposition was negatived by 196 to 167. Mr. Balfour then moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment requiring a revision of judicial rents. Mr. Chamberlain gave a general support to the Bill, reserving objections to certain provisions. The debate was adjourned. The debate was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. Dillon, and was continued by Mr. T. W. Russell, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and other members, and was again adjourned. On Wednesday the Civil Service Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply. The debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed last night.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Lord J. Manners Lord Ashbourne, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

Dr. Madden has been returned M.P. for Dublin University by a considerable majority. The polling in North Paddington on Friday resulted in the return of Mr. Aird, Conservative, by a majority of 418 votes over M. E. Routledge, Gladstonian. The polling at Coventry on Saturday resulted in the election of Mr. W. Ballantine, Gladstonian, by a majority of 16 votes over Mr. Eaton, Conservative.

A peerage has been conferred upon Mr. J. Hubbard, and a vacancy in the representation of the City of London is thus caused. Mr. T. C. Baring is the Conservative candidate, and there is no opposition to his election. The Queen has also conferred a peerage on Earl Percy, elder son of the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Gladstone, at a garden party at his temporary residence, Dolle-hill, on Saturday, was presented with the silver trophy offered by American admirers. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he denounced the Crimes Bill as contravening all the established laws of the country.

Sir J. Trevelyan is a Liberal candidate in the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, and Mr. E. Ashley stands as a Liberal Unionist.

The cricket match at Lord's between Gentlemen and Players terminated on Tuesday in a victory for the professionals, who won by an innings and 123 runs. Kent defeated Sussex by six wickets. The Eton and Harrow cricket match was concluded on Saturday, Eton winning by five wickets.

The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, who had filled many high offices in India, including that of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, died on Saturday, aged 58.

The Orange celebrations of the 12th of July passed off in Ulster without any very serious disturbances, although at Belfast and Largan there were collisions between the police and hostile crowds in which some persons were injured.

Obituary.—Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Lieut-Col

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.—We have Selected Saturday, the 6th instant, as the only day in the year for a Discount of Two Annas in each Rupee. Don't lose sight of it.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION, PRIZES Rs. 1,000.
Coupons for Competition sent with each Watch now purchased.
Full particulars of SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
THE WATERBURY WATCH
KEYLESS, ACCURATE, RELIABLE, DURABLE
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 5-8.
May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Office of the Watch for India, Elphinstone Circle.

PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS in large variety. Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO GENTLEMEN—Board and Residence with an English family. Two Rooms if required. Close to Rail and Tram Stabling.—Address "H.," *Bombay Gazette*.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED a Parsee or a Hindoo CLERK, who has had good experience in Joint Stock Company. Apply to T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

LONDON TEA MARKET.—A well-known firm of Tea Exporters desire to open a few new accountants specially for sale to Persia, Address, accompanied by references, to G. D. 1658, care of Rudolf Mosse's Advertising Offices, 18, Queen Victoria St., London, England.

THE "QUEEN" BONNET!! "JUBILEE" CAP!! NEW STYLES in HATS and BONNETS, at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, East Street, Poona, and Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S EASY TERMS
CASH OR SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 14" by 9½, Rs 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

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TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

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VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

In trade movements the past week has been very much a repetition of the preceding. Imports, while a long way from being active, are evincing signs of present steadiness and the possibility of an improved state of things later on. Exports on the other hand—with the exception perhaps of Cotton—are not going forward at anything approaching an average rate for the time of year, supplies from the interior being only about one half of the same time last year, and everything points to the reserve stocks in the districts being exceptionally light. Homeward Freights necessarily suffer from this state of things, and even 15s. per ton for U. K. and North Continental ports does not bring out shippers. Money is daily becoming easier, and Sterling Exchange is not quite so strong as it was. Government Paper is firm, but dependent in the immediate future on the result of the tenders for the new loan which will be settled to-morrow. Shares generally are active and tending dearer.

MONEY.—The general tone of the market this week has been extremely easy, and the tendency is emphasised to-day by the exceptionally favorable character of the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, which shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	11,16,575
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	6,23,669
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	19,31,040
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,98,909
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,79,790
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	4,50,965
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,18,735
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	41,21,299

Of this increase of 41¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance, upwards of 17 lakhs are due to the Government Accounts, but the trade demand at the same time exhibits a diminution of upwards of 27½ lakhs, an important amount to be added to the unemployed funds at the present time of year. Something of this is due, no doubt, to the laying down of funds in anticipation of the new loan, but making full allowance for that the situation is still one of exceptional ease, and renders lower rates of interest and discount little short of a certainty. The official minimum of the Bank of Bombay remains at 4 per cent., but in the open market 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum are practically the ruling figures with more lenders than borrowers.

EXCHANGE.—For all practical purposes the value of the rupee to-day is the same as a week ago. Closing at 1s. 4 31-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5¼d. for 3 months' Credits on Monday last the tone for a time was decidedly weak, a partial decline of 1-32d. taking place on mail-day and 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Wednesday. On Thursday, however, the result of the previous day's biddings for Council drafts in London induced a firmer tone again, and Calcutta assistiug a recovery of 1-32d. took place. Friday witnessed continued steadiness with a further rise of 1-32d., and this was repeated as regards Bank Bills on Saturday, but to-day the tone has been easier and rather unsettled consequent on the very favorable character of the Bank of Bombay return, and for ready bills we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5⅜d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1-0½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1-32	,,

For future delivery Bank paper could probably be bought at the ready rate up to the end of the year, but for private bills an advance of 1-32d. is asked. This, so far as it goes, marks anticipations of continued firmness, or at least steadiness, and probably is a very fair expression of the majority of opinions on the subject at the moment. Calcutta, however, has more to say to the probable course of the market in the immediate future than we have, and may take a decided turn either way for which we are not prepared. In Bombay the position both as regards money and the probable course of trade avors weakness.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Considerable firmness was apparent in the market before the departure of last mail, and Fours for Cash touched Rs. 97⅝. As the monthly settlement approached, however, the rate weakened first of all to Rs. 97⅜ and afterwards to Rs. 97⅛, which was practically the quotation over the settlement. To-day Rs. 97 11-16 has been the quoted figure, but there has been very little business done, everyone being disposed to await the outcome of the tenders for the new loan to-morrow. Except amongst those more immediately concerned, no great amount of interest appears to be taken in the result, and there is certainly an entire absence of the speculative element which has taken the lead in previous years. At present the belief seems to be that some tenders may go in at Rs. 97½ to Rs. 98, but that Rs. 97½ may get something. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 102½ have quietened down to Rs. 102⅛, at which there is very little changing hands.

Port Trust bonds have improved to Rs. 92, and Municipal 5 per cents. to Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Although the market for local Yarns is not quite so strong as it was the fact that Cotton continues to decline in value maintains the firmness of the share market, and in the majority of cases there has been a further rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share in the leading Mills. In Coorla the improvement has been Rs. 30, in Jewraz Baloo Rs. 35, New Great Eastern and Western India Rs. 45, Sholapur Rs. 70 and National Rs. 80 per share. *Press* Companies are mostly firm. In Akbar we note an advance of Rs. 50, in Albert of Kurrachee Rs. 45, Prince of Wales Rs. 15, and Sind Press Rs. 2½. Manmar have declined Rs. 7½, Berars Rs. 5, and Mofussils Rs. 2½. *Banks* are unaltered, except Bank of Bombays which are the turn easier at Rs. 771½. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have declined Rs. 125 in first and Rs. 15 in second issue. Bombay Ice Co. are Re. 1 lower, Treacher and Co. Rs. 5 higher. Flour Mills remain unchanged at Rs. 510 for Bombay, Rs. 65 for Bapty's, Rs. 55 for Western India, and Rs. 60 for Royal.

The dividends advertised during the week are as follows:—

The Coorla S. & W. Co.	Rs. 35 per share for half year.		
The Jewraz Balloo do.	,, 50	,,	,,
	,, 12½	,, ½ share	,,
Phillips & Co., Ld.	,, 8	,, share per annum.	
Khamgaum Press Co.	,, 45	,, ,,	,,
Straits Insurance Co.	10 per cent.		,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The spot demand is quiet and the sales from the bazaar since last mail are again only estimated at about 2,500 packages, but there has been more enquiry forward and Manchester sellers having in some cases been easier to deal with a slightly increased business has resulted. After the Cocoanut holiday which takes place in a couple of days some people are disposed to look for increased activity for which there is undoubtedly ample room, as the volume of trade is still insignificant when compared with such a season as last, but to our thinking the visible indications do not faver any very marked improvement yet a while, and we fancy we have still a few weeks to wait before offers and orders get into full swing.

Local Goods remain quiet and if anything slightly easier in price We quote, Longcloths, Domestics and Sheetings As. 7 to 7½, T. Cloths As. 7½ to As. 7⅞, and Dhoties As. 7½ to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns are steady at former prices but the extent of business doing is rather limited. *Local Yarns* were very active in the early part of last week, but latterly have been a shade quieter owing to the tenor of the China advices. The current quotations are:—

	Mule Ans. per lb.	
No. 6s	4½	,,
,, 8s	.....	,,
,, 10s	5 to 5½	,,
,, 16s	5½ to 6½	,,
,, 20s	6½ to 6⅞	,,
,, 24s	6¾	,,
,, 30s	7¼ to 7⅞	,,

METALS.—*Copper* has met a somewhat better demand of late and prices are the turn in sellers favour. We quote Braziers on the spot at Rs. 33½ to 33¾ and to arrive Rs. 33½ to ¾ per cwt. *Yellow Metal* on the other hand is dull and slow of sale at unaltered values. Braziers ready are Rs. 28½ to ¾ per cwt. and to arrive about the same.

COALS have been stagnant no sales being reported during the week. Some Cardiff in harbour has been offering at Rs. 16½ alongside without finding to business. To arrive the nominal quotation are Da visio'n West Hartley Rs. 17¾ to Rs. 18, Powell Duffryn Rs. 17¼ to Rs. 17½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The depressing character of the telegrams from Liverpool have led to a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy in old, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in new Cotton during the week In the latter there has practically been nothing doing as European firms have been more disposed to sell than to buy orward, but some considerable purchases of Westerns and Bombay pressed Dholeras have been made for shipment, while the Mills have been buyers of Bengals, Comptas and the lower classes of Omras to a moderate extent. The receipts from the districts during the week have been on a full average scale for this period of the monsoon, but they have not been half of the exports and stocks of old Cotton are accordingly being rapidly reduced.

Regarding the *New Crop* the latest advices are not so favorable as formerly. The complaints of too much rain are rather more general and from Broach the accounts are decidedly adverse one-third of the crop being damaged sufficiently to require resowing. In the Dhollera districts the low-lying lands will also have to be resown although the plants on the high lands are doing well. On the whole, while it is still quite possible we may have a really good crop we should say the prospects are less assured than they looked a fortnight ago.

The Moments of Cotton to date show the following Comparisons with two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	5,520	6,272	1,742
Since 1st January	1,432,811	1,333,136	972,682
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	8,652	5,402	2,145
Since 1st January	1,019,703	928,747	653,499
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	4,699	773	1,237
Since 1st January	38,463	42,769	51,147

The followng are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 155 =	3¼d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 147 =	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	,, 140 =	3 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 135 =	2 31-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G.Staple)	,, 198 =	4 9-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 190 =	4 3 32d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	,, 185 =	4d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 179 =	3¾d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 170 =	3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	,, 184 =	3 31- 2d.
Do. Good	,, 176 =	3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 168 =	3 21-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	,, 201 =	4 5-16d.
Do. Good	,, 188 =	4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	,, 189 =	4 3-32d.
Western, Good, July-Augt.	,, 175 =	3¾d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	,, 165 =	3½d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	,, 155 =	3 7-16d.
Do. Good, do.	,, 145 =	3 7-32d.
Jubbulpore Good March dely.	,, 180 =	3 15-16d.
Ginned Broach Good March dely.	,, 214 =	4 21-32d.

WHEAT.—There is simply no demand for Soft Wheat for export and European firms are reselling both ready stocks and forward contracts at a reduction of As. 1 to As. 2 per cwt. on the week. Hard Wheats are also weaker but not to the same extent the supply being so limited. Arrivals are exceedingly small and except in the Central Provinces and the Bhopal districts the quantities held up-country are believed to be light We quote as follows:—

White Pessy, No. 1	Ready Rs.	4- 3-0 to Rs. 4- 4-0
Laskari, No. 1	,, ,,	4- 5-0 to Rs. 4- 7-0
Khatha (Hard Red)	,, ,,	4- 6-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,, ,,	4- 2-0 to Rs. 4- 3-0
Delhi, White	,, ,,	4- 3-0 to Rs. 4- 4-0
Do. Red	,, ,,	4- 0-0
Hard Yellow Khandesh	,, ,,	4-1 -0 to Rs. 4-14-0
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	,, ,,	4 4-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is slightly easier at Rs. 6 3 to Rs. 6 6 and some European firms are reporting to be offering to sell New Crop for next April delivery at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. In *Rapeseed* there is nothing doing and the quotations of Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore are practically nominal.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	95,016	231,205	146,915
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,512,659	8,425,782	6,867,940
Linseed—For the week	19,779	36,239	16,961
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,950,805	3,155648	4,275,939
Rapeseed—For the week	6,912	14.569	19.431
,, Since 1st Jan.	703,101	1,006,319	1,313,974
Gingelly Seed—For the week	9,371	16,555	1,237
,, Since 1st Jan.	868,046	876,051	995,587

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	all	14 p.c.	7383
Bank of Bengal	17,500	500	all	10 do.	850x1
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
gra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do	105
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Corporation	12,500			17½ do.	452
National Bank o India	37,500	500	250	5 per	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	100	–	– 154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	100	–	– 171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent.	97 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	115 Nomi.
Paris Municipal Loan	210
Port Trust Bonds	92

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VAZ—July 31, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Geo. Vaz, of a son.—Cochin and Calcutta papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—McDONOUGH—July 27, at Christ Church Madras, by the Rev R B Fenn, Edward Dairymple Smith, Cutler and Tailor, Messrs Garratt, Camille & Co, to Daisy May, youngest daughter of Apothy. S McDonough.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1887.

IN forecasting the probabilities which make for a reconstitution of the present Cabinet, it will be as well not to give exclusive attention to the discussions about the creation of a new National Party, and the interchange of friendly signals between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain. In November last it was well-known that Lord Salisbury's retirement from the fatigues of public life was only a question of months. It was known that the state of his Lordship's health was such as to preclude the possibility of his carrying on the Government throughout the ensuing year. When Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation furnished the opportunity, Lord Salisbury at once availed himself of it to "appeal" to the Marquis of Hartington to take over the Premiership and carry on the Government. It was understood that Lord Hartington was not unwilling to meet Lord Salisbury's wishes; but on his arrival in London he was met by a deputation from the Liberal Unionists as a body, to urge him to decline the offer of the chief place in the Conservative Cabinet, as the Liberals who had supported them at the general election would regard them as having gone over to the Conservatives, if Lord Hartington accepted the Premiership at a Cabinet composed in great part of Tories and supported chiefly by Tory votes. The result was that Lord Hartington declared that he could better serve the Government outside the Cabinet than within—a statement made in perfect good faith, and exactly in accordance with the facts. Since then the combined front of the two wings of the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons gave such an appearance of solidarity, that there was ground for the expectation that Lord Hartington would not find any longer the same resistance amongst his followers to the proposed reconstruction of the Cabinet, with himself as Premier. So far as his Parliamentary followers are concerned, this belief is perhaps well founded. But that any great body of the Liberal Party in the country have un tergone an analogous process of education, is open to doubt. Spalding is not the only constituency in which the "waverers," whose abstention caused the loss of so many seats to the Liberals at the last election, are alarmed and dissatisfied at the spectacle of Liberal members voting for Conservative measures, and keeping a Conservative Ministry in power. Whether they would be reassured by seeing Lord Hartington take Lord Salisbury's seat at the head of the Cabinet, more or less modified, but still dependent almost wholly on Conservative votes, no one will be bold enough to assert. The Conservative journals were ten days ago writing in a tone of despair; and the reason is not far to seek. Lord Salisbury cannot possibly continue at the head of the Government, however solid his Parliamentary majority in both Houses may continue to be. He will have to withdraw from office and the cares of public life. Lord Hartington is the one possible successor amongst the Unionist Liberals; will that body now face the risks which they refused to incur last March? If they deem it imprudent to depart from their guarded attitude of disinterested support, where is the alternative Premier? Lord Randolph Churchill? Has the time for that economist, yet arrived? If not; what then? Nothing is certain but this—that the present Prime Minister must have a successor. No monarch ever survived his successor; no one supposes that Lord Salisbury will be the last of the illustrious line of Prime Ministers.

In the telegram from our London correspondent a fortnight ago, it was stated that the results of the voting in the recent elections had contributed to the uneasiness which prevailed amongst the Conservatives, and led the Conservative Press to ask for the reconstitution of the Cabinet in order to strengthen the Government. The mail which arrived yesterday shows exactly what the tendency of the voting has been. To understand the import of the figures, we must bear in mind that the majority of the Government is due to a majority of 80,000 votes at the General Election. That is to say, twelve per cent. of the votes would convert the majority into a minority, and the minority into a majority. Is there evidence of any movement of opinion which would lead to a transfer of twelve per cent. of the voters in England from one side to the other, leaving the Scotch, Irish and Welsh Liberal majority as it stood during the last election? Taking three contested bye-elections, Paddington (Metropolitan), Spalding (County) and Coventry (Borough), it is found that there has been in the first a Liberal gain of 423 and a Conservative loss of 70; in Spalding the Liberals have gained 837, while the Conservatives have lost 198; in Coventry, the Liberals have gained 860, and the Unionists 272. In ten contested elections the Liberals have gained 3,539 votes and the Unionists 158, just 12 per cent. on the whole number. If these ten elections—spread over a wide area of the country—be taken as an indication that the movement of opinion is general, then the Conservative majority will be found at the next general election to have disappeared. Not unnaturally the attention of both parties has been drawn to this prospect of a new shifting of the balance of power. It may be mentioned that the actual results arrived at correspond with, and curiously confirm, a forecast made three months since by those who were in a position to know the nature of the information received from the Provinces by the Liberal leaders in London. That information was to the effect that the Liberals who had given their votes for Unionists at the general election, were not showing any symptoms of a desire to cast in their lot anew with the bulk of the Party; but that those Liberals who had abstained from voting being for the most part in the difficulty of making up their minds when the leaders were at variance, and the situation had not become defined, were again identifying themselves with the party. The co-operation of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives to keep a Conservative Ministry in power was regarded as a betrayal of the Liberal cause. When this information was received its import was regarded as of great importance, for the Liberals lost the election through the abstention of a large number of those who usually voted with them, rather than by the hostile votes of the Unionist Liberals. The result of the bye-elections, so far, seems to verify the accuracy of the forecast, and as such it has a very high political interest. The situation is sufficiently precarious to justify the hesitation ascribed to Lord Hartington and his followers in regard to the proposed coalition. If things went wrong during the elections which the reconstruction of the Cabinet would render necessary, the moral authority of the Unionist majority in the House of Commons would be seriously impaired. Lord Hartington, Mr Chamberlain, Mr Jesse Collings and their immediate supporters, represent Liberal constituencies; it is an experiment which has yet to be tried to ask those constituencies, as a whole, to approve of the effacement of Liberalism in a new combination of which three-fourths will be Conservative, and whose policy must necessarily be Conservative. The amalgam will have a far larger percentage of Conservative metal than of Liberal alloy; only Liberals who have survived the prejudices of early association and their habitual politics will willingly sink their identity in the Conservative party, even if it be disguised under a new name.

APPARENTLY the "Truce of God" which was agreed upon by the Mahomedans when we kept the Jubilee in Bombay last February, and in pursuance of which no cows were slaughtered at the Bandora abattoir for twenty-four hours, has made a deep impression upon the Hindus, and upon those of the Parsees who conserve a derived belief in the sanctity of the cow. It is to this incident that we must attribute the petition that has been sent to the Government of India asking for a statutory prohibition of the slaughtering of cows and she-buffaloes. The grounds on which this is asked for seem partly religious and partly economic. The slaughter of the cow, we are told, is the cause of the bitter ill-feeling existing between the Hindus and Mahomedans all over India. This assertion will pass without question. The only thing that is open to question is whether the prohibition of the practice, notwitstanding or perhaps because of, the satisfaction it would give to Hindus, would not awaken precisely the resentment on the part of the Mahomedans which the memorialists are anxious to remove. Mahomedans adhere to the practice of slaughtering the cow for reasons of a quite different nature from those which lead Hindus to protest against it. They are a beef-eating race, and it might be as great a provocation to them to cut off their supplies of food as it would be a gratification to the Hindus to have the sanctity of the cow recognized by legislation. We put forward this consideration, not with an absolute confidence in it as a guide to the action that the Legislature should take, but as indicating the possibility at least that an Act on the lines asked for might not be so potent a restorer of peace between the two races as the petitioners assume it would be. The economic premises which they lay down are important and appropriate. They constitute a sufficiently striking demonstration of a fact only too well known that India suffers from a scarcity of agricultural cattle. Even in regard to this generally admitted truth, however, it would be well if we had more specific information than is available. But so long as the registration of the births and deaths of human beings in India is conducted in the happy-go-lucky method that we recently pointed out it is hopeless to ask for any reliable statistics as to the increase or decrease of the pastoral wealth of India. The memorialists, for want of any sort of specific evidence on the point, have to fall back upon the addition since the Mutiny of forty thousand European troops to the army in India, as a reason, *à priori*, for believing that there must be fewer cows than there used to be. However, they have done well in calling attention to the question. But it obviously needs more careful inquiry than they have yet given it, and doubtless their immediate purpose will be served if the Government of India take council with the Agricultural Department and some of the district officers as to the influence that such legislation as that asked for would have upon the supply of cattle firstly for food and then for agriculture purposes. It may be difficult to persuade cattle owners by an Act of the Legislature that it is more profitable to breed from cows than to kill them.

THE late Sir Barrow Ellis had many claims upon the regard of the people of the Presidency in which the greater part of his official life was passed; but his old Bombay friends and acquaintances cannot have looked for so substantial a token of his interest in the country as that which has been brought to light since his death. His will has lately been proved, and, according to the *Jewish Chronicle*, in addition to bequests to various Jewish charities amounting to £2,600, and to £500, and a present of books from his library for the Northbrook Club, he has bequeathed £25,000 to the Governor of Bombay for charitable purposes in this Presidency, and especially for the poor of Ratnagherry, where he commenced his official career. It is not easy to recall any precedent for this gift, as considerate as it is munificent, and noteworthy for nothing so much as for the contradiction it gives to the notion sometimes industriously propagated that the English Civilian, having served his time and "made his pile," thinks no more of the country of the "pagoda tree." Sir Barrow Ellis may have shaken the pagoda tree, but the fruit has come back to the children of the soil. If his example is not likely to find many imitators, let us not forget that Sir Barrow Ellis was a bachelor, and that there are not many, even amongst those of his rank, who would be able to bequeath £25,000 to anyone, to say nothing of charitable bequests to such distant friends as the poor of an Indian Presidency. Lord Reay will find it no easy task to allot the sum which has been thus put at his disposal. But it may be hoped that in disposing of it the needs of Sir Barrow Ellis' co-religionists—so poor and so deserving amongst the communities of Western India—will be deemed deserving of special care.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from London mentions a curious illustration of the proverb of the many slips between cups and lips. For some weeks the names of Sir Henry Morland and Sir Charles Lawson were duly inscribed on the honours list for Knighthood. But at the fatal moment of final revision, Lord Cross, acting no doubt on imperative commands which brooked no refusal, to effect a considerable reduction in the number of names, erased the two just mentioned. As an intimation had already been given that the names were actually on the list, the notification of the excision became an awkward necessity. Remonstrances were vain, but they were made at the India Office—but Cross was inexorable. The two expectant Knights were informed of their fate, and they proceeded to Windsor in the full belief that the Jubilee had no special joys in store for them. The resignation with which they bore the trial gained the active sympathy of the Duke of Connaught, who used his personal influence with his

ANOTHER MANIFESTO BY SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN.

Sir George Trevelyan has addressed a letter to Mr. Cochrane, secretary of the Liberal Association of the Bridgeton division of Glasgow. It is dated Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland, July 13. After paying a tribute to the late member, and expressing his gratification at the invitation to himself to become a candidate for the division, Sir George proceeds to put forward a statement of his opinions and the reasons why, without hesitation, he accepts the proposal with which the association have honoured him.

I have from the first disapproved of Liberals supporting Conservatives against Liberals in electoral contests, and no word of mine can be quoted in favour of such a course. That course has of late been carried to extreme lengths. At North Paddington, Mr. Routledge, a Liberal of whom any constituency might be proud, declared himself in favour of a supreme Imperial Parliament containing the members for Ireland: and yet Lord Hartington advised the electors to vote for Mr. Routledge's Conservative opponent. At Coventry Mr. Ballantine declared himself in favour of retaining the Irish members at Westminster and against the Irish Land Purchase Bill of last year, and yet Mr. Chamberlain advised the electors to vote for Mr. Ballantine's Conservative opponent. It is a proof to the judgment of every unprejudiced man that the policy which is being pursued is aimed, not at the settlement of the Irish question by an amendment of the Bills of last year, but at the suppression of the Liberal party.

With that policy Sir George says, he will have nothing to do.

At the conference which sat in January and February it was made quite evident that the majority of Liberals as represented by their leaders were prepared to make practical and important concessions which would have reunited the Liberal party on terms honourable to all concerned. The negotiations, however, fell through by no fault of Mr. Gladstone or of his colleagues, and very much to their regret. Since then Mr. Gladstone has publicly addressed himself to Lord Hartington, and has declared himself willing to confer with him in order, if possible, to arrange in concert the future Irish policy of the Liberal party; but Lord Hartington has not accepted the offer. The Liberal Unionist leaders refuse to be reconciled to the Liberals; they prefer to support the Conservatives at the polling booths; but I do not believe that they will carry with them the great mass of Liberals in the constituencies who last year could not accept the Irish Bills in the shape in which they were presented to Parliament.

It is high time, Sir George continues, that less should be said about personal questions and more about Liberal principles and Liberal objects.

It is not by hanging on to the skirts of a Conservative Government that we shall carry the measures that we have at heart. Liberals are in favour of a searching reform of the House of Lords, of the extension to our rural districts of the full powers of self-government which are enjoyed in towns; of a uniform residential suffrage, unaccompanied by those property franchises which give to certain favoured people two, three, five, or sometimes a dozen votes a piece as against their neighbour's one; of a reduction in the period of residence required to qualify for the suffrage, which now is so long as to be equivalent to a wholesale disfranchisement of the working classes. They are in favour of removing the great and crying grievance of ecclesiastical privilege, against which Wales in vain and unanimously protests. They would give to London those advantages of a well organized municipal administration which are common to all other great towns and cities. They are in favour of regulating the liquor traffic in accordance with the opinions and convictions of the great majority of the community. But to almost all these reforms the Conservatives are openly opposed; there is not one of them which they do not dislike at heart, and we may be very sure that we shall never get Liberal measures by any other process than by sending to Parliament Liberal men.

The Government, if they had been well advised, would have brought forward a scheme for regulating the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, free from what the majority of the present Parliament consider to be the defects of the scheme of last year, but founded on the generous and statesmanlike principle of giving to Ireland something which Irishmen ask for.

I gather from Lord Hartington's speech at Manchester that if they had done so, there might, even in his opinion, have been no need for a Crimes Bill at all. Instead of taking that course, they deliberately fell to making speeches most exasperating towards the representatives of Ireland, whom eighteen months ago they used to court; and they brought in and carried a Bill framed for the arbitrary suppression of political speech and political writing by cruel and shameful penalties, and this weapon they placed in the hands of administrators in declared sympathy with the most lawless section of the Orange party—administrators, some of whom have openly expressed the opinion that if public meetings in Ireland are not suppressed by the Lord Lieutenant, they ought to be suppressed by party violence. For my own part, I hold, as I maintained in the debates of last Parliament, that if we keep the Irish representation at Westminster and if we take careful precautions for the due administration of justice and the enforcement of its decrees, we can safely and with mutual advantage to the two countries establish a legislative body in Ireland with an Irish Executive connected with it, for the management of Irish affairs.

Sir George says that he would not be a party to any wholesale, or even largely extended, scheme for buying out the Irish landlords at the risk of the British taxpayer.

A Commission appointed by the present Government, and presided over by a Liberal Unionist peer, has reported that the Irish farmer is worse off by nearly 20 per cent, since the first fair rents were fixed, and has recommended a re-valuation of rent every five years. So far from treating with respect the report of his own Commission, Lord Salisbury, has publicly announced that the legislation of 1870 and 1881—which recognised that the Irish farmer has in most cases built his own homestead, fenced and drained his own fields, and provided the fixed capital for carrying on his industry was "absolutely insane;" and his expression of opinion was cheered by his followers in the House of Lords. The legislation in question was the work of Liberal Governments, and that declaration of Lord Salisbury—so insulting towards his Liberal allies who were responsible for that legislation so ominous for the Irish tenant, the charter of whose rights it is—should alone be enough to put every one who calls himself a Liberal in hearty opposition to the Government of which he is the Prime Minister.

These are reasons, and they are adequate reasons, Sir George says, for placing himself once more as an active soldier in the Liberal ranks.

As to the time for taking that step, it is enough for me that this is a moment when my party is not on the high tide of success, and when it needs, as it seldom has needed before the services of every true Liberal. That I am a true Liberal, if the electors of the Bridgeton Division send me to Parliament, I shall make it the main business of my life to prove.

THE PAPAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

Mgr. Persico, the Pope's Commissary to Ireland, is the guest of Archbishop Walsh. Having been waited upon by a reporter, Father Gualdi stated that the mission was a strictly private and confidential one, and he therefore was not at liberty to give particulars concerning it. Mgr. Persico had been sent over by the Pope to inquire into the state of the country and obtain all information about it. Father Gualdi went on to say: "The Holy Father wants to learn the condition of the country just as if he were seeing it with his own eyes. He wants to do good for Ireland. He wants to be able to speak from facts collected on the spot. He could not, of course come over himself, and so he sent us. Mgr. Persico will in the first instance obtain all particulars possible from our own Bishops, and then he will be most happy to see any one, no matter whom, who desires to lay before him his views on the questions before the country—the education, the land, and the political questions. He will make a tour of the country, visiting all the most important places. It is impossible at present to say how long our stay in Ireland will continue. On our return Mgr. Persico will make a report to the Holy Father."

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THE BULGARIAN QUESTION:—RESIGNATION OF THE REGENCY.

The Bulgarian Regents resigned on Saturday July 10. The event was followed by a secret meeting of the deputies, and at a later hour there was presented to the Sobranje a document signed by all the Ministers notifying their resignation. The Regents remain in office, the Sobranje having at a secret sitting refused to accept their resignation. The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The Ministerial crisis in Bulgaria is the consequence of an irreparable breach between M. Stambouloff on the one side, and M. Radoslavoff and Colonel Nicolaieff on the other. The Regent and the War Minister have been quarrelling for some time past about the right of the former to give orders to the army officers. The quarrel has been further embittered by the overt espousal of the scheme of re-electing Prince Alexander by the two Ministers, while M. Stambouloff would only support the re-election on condition of Prince Alexander resigning. The two Ministers very reluctantly supported the Coburg candidature, and only did so after doing their best to get another candidate. When the Assembly met at Tirnova many belived that Colonel Nicolaieff would prompt a *pronunciamiento* of the garrison in favour of Prince Alexander and of himself as sole Regent. This intention, if it existed, was foiled by the commander of the Plevna regiment, Colonel Foudoulaki, a friend of M. Stambouloff, who on the occasion of a regimental inspection last Wednesday treated Colonel Nicolaieff with something like a show of mutiny, completely ignoring him on the review-ground. This affair brought matters to a crisis. On Friday M. Stambouloff told M. Stoiloff that Colonel Nicolaieff must resign, or else the Regents would do so. M. Radoslavoff siding with M. Nicolaieff, and M. Stoiloff being neutral, but tired of office, both said the whole Cabinet would resign.

A new Cabinet has been formed as follows:—M. Stoiloff, President of the Council, Minister of Justice, and *ad interim* Minister of Finance; M. Natchevitch, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Tchomakoff, Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. Stransky, Minister of the Interior; Major Petroff, Minister of War.

The following is a translation of the French text of Prince Ferdinand's reply to the telegram of the President of the Sobranje informing him that he had been elected Prince of Bulgaria:—

"I am both proud and grateful on account of the vote of the Great Assembly which has elected me Prince of Bulgaria, and I hope to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the noble Bulgarian nation. I am ready to respond to the call of the Great Assembly and to come to Bulgaria to devote my life to the happiness and prosperity of the Bulgarian nation so soon as my election shall have been accepted by the Sublime Porte and recognized by the Powers. I beg you to convey my thanks to all the representives who elected me with a unanimity which has deeply moved me, and through them to the whole Bulgarian nation."

The Porte despatched to the Powers on Wednesday July 13 a Circular relating to Prince Ferdinand's election. In Constantinople the opinion in diplomatic circles is said to be that the approval by the Powers of Prince Ferdinand's election is extremely doubtful. In well-informed quarters in St. Petersburg it is stated that the attitude of the Russian Government in regard to the Prince's election has undergone no change during the last few days. The Ottoman Commissioner in Sophia states that it would seem most important that the vote of the Sobranje should be sanctioned as being favourable to the interests of Turkey. Otherwise anarchy may ensue, entailing incalculably serious consequences, a result which one Power at least would hail as a triumph for its policy.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, in an article on Thursday July 14 on the Bulgarian question, after recalling Prince Ferdinand's own declarations, and the opinion recently expressed by the Powers that the first condition of an admissible candidature for the Bulgarian throne was Russia's approval, says:—

We do not think that the Prince will let himself be brought to Sophia by the Bulgarian Deputation; and, if he does, far from improving his position, he will only complicate it. As to the Powers, we believe that, even if some of them are disposed to sanction Prince Ferdinand's election, they will end by perceiving that it would but aggravate the situation and serve the designs of the Regents, who would ask nothing better than to escape from their own embarrassments in setting the Powers by the ears. The Porte, moreover has not brought the question before the Powers, and it is more than probable that the Ottoman Government will wait to ascertain their views before pronouncing itself. In short, this business appears destined to remain a barren enterprise of a Regency driven to extremities unless it offers a settlement of the difficulties of the Bulgarian question. It is to be hoped also that it will not raise fresh complications between the Powers. Russia for her part will not depart from the line of policy which she has hitherto followed.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

The steamship *Mariposa* from Australia, after touching at Hawaii, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday July 10 and brought news confirming the report that a revolution had occurred at Hawaii. There was no bloodshed. It appears that the people who were scandalized by the corruption of King Kalakaua's Ministry, assumed the control of affairs on the 25th ult., having been previously joined by the Honolulu Rifles and other hastily organized military bodies. A popular meeting was held on the 30th, when the Hawaiian, American, and English flags were displayed. Speeches were delivered in English and Hawaiian, referring to the incompetence and corruption of the Government, and demanding a change in the Constitution, the restitution of the 71,000 dols. paid for the opium monopoly, and other reforms, as well as a pledge that the King would not in future interfere with the election of the representatives nor unduly influence legislation or the legislators. The most prominent speakers declared that the King must abdicate. A copy of the resolutions was taken to the palace by a committee and submitted to the King, whereupon the Ministry immediately resigned. King Kalakaua's surrender to the demands of the populace is described as complete. In reply to the representations of the committee, his Majesty expressed pleasure at the constitutional step taken by the people in presenting their grievances, and agreed to their demands regarding a change in the Government officials. While not admitting the truth of the charge of bribery in regard to the opium monopoly, the King agreed to submit the matter to the consideration of the new Cabinet, and declared that he would gladly act on their advice and cause the restitution of the sums by the parties found to be responsible. The King, in conclusion, gave the pledges demanded of him, and expressed his anxiety to co-operate with the citizens in order to secure the honour, welfare and prosperity of the kingdom. The Gibson Ministry resigned, and a new one was appointed, with Mr. William Green as Premier, Mr. L. Thurston Minister of the Interior; Mr. Godfrey Brown, Minister of Finance; and Mr. C. Ashford, Minister of Justice. Everything asked of the King was promised. The King called a meeting of the diplomatic representatives of the United States, England, France, and Portugal, and offered to transfer all the kingly powers to them. They declined, but advised him to lose no time in framing a new Constitution. King Kalakaua now has nominal authority, but no real power. Up to the date of the despatch of this intelligence (July 1) it was believed in Honolulu that the King would be permitted to remain upon the throne, although it was feared that Mr. Gibson and other ex-officials would be killed by the people. Martial law had been proclaimed in the town. At the above-mentioned meeting not a voice spoke in favour of the King, the natives as well as others being against him. The speakers demanded a new Constitution and proper restriction upon the power of the Throne. While all nationalities were represented in the revolt, the Americans were predominant, being assisted by English, French, and Portuguese.

The *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from Honolulu, dated the 7th inst., giving an account of an interview which its correspondent had with King Kalakaua. His Majesty is represented to have stated that he was not acquainted with the provisions of the new Constitution, but had been informed that they radically changed the condition of political affairs, conferring the franchise upon all residents, whether citizens or not, provided they were holders of property. The King believed that such a Constitution would work unjustly for his countrymen, and declared that he would not sign it unless advised by the Privy Council or under compulsion. The correspondent proceeds to state that the King did not believe the end of the trouble to have been reached. He did not fear personal violence, but was prepared, if necessary to appeal to the foreign representatives for protection. He ascribed the present uprising to foreigners who were seeking to obtain political control over the island.

Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii, accompanied by Princess Liliuokalani and suite, arrived at New York on Monday in the Cunard Line steamer Servia. Her Majesty and the Princess were brought into harbour on board a revenue-cutter. A salute was fired by a war-ship stationed in the harbour on the arrival of the royal party. The Queen is, it is stated, little affected by this news from Honolulu, and regards the disturbance as merely a change in the Cabinet.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND GENERAL BOULANGER.

The departure of General Boulanger from Paris to take the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps at Clermont Ferrand was made the occasion of a significant demonstration. The Lyons station and its approaches in Paris were crowded by scores of thousands of people whose manifestations of sympathy with the General were of the most enthusiastic character. At various places *en route* he was also heartily cheered, and at Clermont Ferrand on Sunday July 10, a great crowd assembled to witness his entry into the town. At his official residence he received the mayor, the prefect, and the judicial authorities. The mayor delivered a short address, in which he congratulated General Boulanger on the services he had rendered to the country as a patriotic soldier.

General Boulanger replied: "Gentlemen,—I thank you for your presence, and I am deeply touched with the eloquent words spoken by your mayor. I am a Frenchman and a Republican, deeply attached to the interests of the army and the grandeur of my country. The reception which your population has given me shows that my sentiments are well understood, and no power on earth can break the bounds which now unite me to the population of Clermont." Paris has since been in an excited state owing to apprehensions of disturbances arising out of Boulanger manifestations expected to be made at the National Fete.

There was a stormy discussion in the Chamber on Monday, July 11 of which General Boulanger was the subject, M. Tony Revillon brought forward an interpellation on the general attitude of the Government and its position towards Royalist and Clerical movements. He charged the Government with having made a compact with the monarchical Right, and pointed out that there were many impatient spirits who, finding the Ministry deserting the cause of democracy, would turn to the one man who was regarded as the true champion of democracy. M. Rouvier, in his reply, asserted that the Ministry was anxious to have the support of every faction of the Republican party. The reason why one section of the Republican party opposed the Government was not, as alleged, that it had contracted an alliance with the Monarchists, but because the list of the new Cabinet did not include one particular name. For the exclusion of the personage in question from office he (M. Rouvier) was alone responsible. If they wanted to know why he had not retained General Boulanger in office he would tell them it was simply because he, being an officer on active service, and therefore not legally eligible, had had the misfortune to have his name made the pretext for a political manifestation. At the last election for Paris, 30,000 votes had been recorded in favour of General Boulanger, and, as he could not lawfully be returned, that manifestation was an illegal one. He did not in the slightest degree incriminate General Boulanger, who had been, he thought, very badly treated by being put forward by certain politicians as a political leader when, as a soldier, he was by law debarred from playing a political part. He found no fault with General Boulanger, and an important military command had been conferred upon him. But when a general officer had the misfortune of being the victim, rather than the accomplice, of an illegal manifestation, it was proper to remove him from the situation in which he was placed and restore him to the ranks. The opposition to the Government began long before the reception of the Papal Nuncio and the visit of the Comte de Paris to Jersey. They were opposed solely because of the exclusion of General Boulanger. The debate was continued amid great noise and such confusion that M. Floquet had to threaten to resign. "If," he said, "the House means to carry on its deliberations in this disorderly fashion, I must ask it to elect another President, for I feel unequal to the task." After a rather confused discussion the Government declared it accepted the order of the day pure and simple, which was voted by a majority of 262 votes, the numbers being 382 for it and 120 against it. Just before the vote was taken M. Clemenceau, who had already spoken, again got into the tribune and implored Republicans not to form themselves into two camps, Boulangists and anti-Boulangists. General Boulanger had returned into the ranks of the army, where he must remain.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Evidence is accumulating daily (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) of the systematic persecution to which Germans are exposed in France, and the effect upon the public mind here is rapidly becoming one of exasperation. So long as the *Deutschenhetze* was confined to the impotent railings of arrogant Parisian journals, no great harm was done, or, at any rate, the attacks could be borne patiently:—

Now, however, newspaper denunciations are stated to have given place to acts of intolerance and violence. Germans in France say they are not able to make their grievances known where they live; and even if they were, the chance of a fair hearing would, in the present state of things, be very slight. It is only by letters to their relatives at home that they can let it be known to what a degree terrorism prevails in France. Many statements of this kind have lately been published, and the condition of affairs which they describe is well calculated to excite not only the sympathy but the indignation of Germans. Just to take one case:—A respectable German resident at Caudry, in the department of the Nord, a manufacturer, held in the highest repute among his friends, writes to a Mannheim journal that, on account of the excesses of the populace, he has been compelled to quit the town as the only way of securing his safety. He says:—"Since Sunday (July 3) the feeling against the Germans in Caudry has been absolutely frightful. Various gentlemen, myself among the number, have with difficulty escaped being killed. We are insulted in the streets daily; and the evening before last our street had to be completely closed for our protection. But the Gymnasts kept on till two in the morning. Our employes dare not go out any longer; and malice has been particularly aimed at me as the senior member of the Caudry colony." After speaking of the excitement which prevails among Germans in the town, the writer says that he has had to remove to St. Pierre. In regard to this particular case of Germanbaiting, the *Kreuzzeitung* remarks that the situation will become intolerable unless the French Government interposes in the interest of tranquility, for, it adds, "in this matter, too, there is a 'Thus far and no farther.'" In view of the bitterness with which it is alleged Germans are being persecuted in France, the National Fete excites great interest here, and people are apprehensive of mob excesses. There is no doubt that the prevailing tension is seriously exercising the German Government.

The Supreme Court of the Empire has pronounced sentence at Leipzig on the three Alsatians found guilty of betraying military secrets to the French Government. Klein, the most culpable of the trio, was condemned to six, and Giebett, his brother-in-law, to five years' penal servitude, each with loss of honour and of civil rights for ten years while Erhardt was acquitted, on the ground that he was not fully conscious of the nature of the crime which he had been led to commit. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The sentence on Klein would, doubtless have been much more severe had he not himself pleaded the extenuating circumstance that he was really less of a German traitor than a French spy, seeing that he had fought against Germany as a French sergeant in the war of 1870, and continued to remain a Frenchman at heart even though he became a German subject when his native province changed masters. It is little wonder (the correspondent adds) in view of all the revelations made by this steady succession of treason trials at Leipzig that the Germans feel indignant at the methods employed by the French for penetrating the military secrets of the empire. What irritates them beyond measure is the clearly proved fact that it is the French War Minister, or his direct and responsible agent, Colonel Vincent, of the Intelligence Bureau, who is at the bottom of all this German treason and espionage. The bold attitude assumed by Klein at the trial is much admired in Paris, and he is lauded to the skies by one writer for having "spoken the truth" before going to prison.

Referring to the remarks of the French newspapers on the observation of Klein that he had been induced to act the part of spy by feelings of patriotism, the *North German Gazette* says:—"A complete perversion of moral principles must have taken place in France if so little shame is felt that a paid spy is praised as a hero and a martyr."

RESIGNATION OF M. FLOQUET.

M. Floquet, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, resigned his post on Monday evening, July 11. The Chamber, however, refused to accept the resignation. At the opening of the sitting on Wednesday M Floquet who presided, made a short speech to thank the deputies for the honour they had done him in unanimously expressing their wish that he should continue to preside over their sittings. M. Floquet hoped that the Chamber would not imagine that he had handed them his resignation in a moment of puerile ill-temper. Having for several weeks past thought that his authority over the Chamber had not received the same support as previously, he had determined to ascertain whether his manner of directing the sittings still satisfied the deputies. By their votes, the deputies had clearly indicated their determination to place their President above the arena of party strife. In concluding, M. Floquet said that so long as he retained his chair the presidency would never become the servant of sectarian passion, reckless fanaticism, or political agitation. It would remain the impartial and firm guardian of the rights of every one. The speech was received with applause from all sides of the House.

AN INCIDENT OF THE JUBILEE.

Mr. Edmund Yates writing in the *World*, mentions an incident of the Jubilee. He had the misfortune to part company with an expensive watch, "a triumph" he says, "of Sir John Bennett's art." This is how *Atlas* tells the story:—"The hansom which conveyed me to Guildhall Ball on Tuesday last struck into the procession of Royal carriages, *en route* to the same place, in Pall Mall, and, after a mad career amongst the Life Guards escort, was stopped in King Street, Cheapside, in order that our betters might pass by. I descended into the crowd, whence I could not extricate myself for a few minutes, and when I unbuttoned my cape in the *vestiaire* I found my watch-chain hanging down in front of me and my watch—a triumph of Sir John Bennett's art—gone. For five-and-thirty years and more I have patrolled the metropolis in almost every quarter and never was robbed before. Nor shall I ever again lose another watch of any value. *Cantabit vacuus!* Henceforward I will wear a Waterbury."

Apropos of this incident Mr. G. A. Sala remarks in the *Entertainment Gazette*:—"I fully sympathise with my friend Mr. Yates who tells his readers this week that happening to alight from his hansom on his way to the Guildhall Ball, he got jammed in a crowd, from which he with difficulty extricated himself and when he did reach Guildhall found when he unbuttoned his cape in the *vestiaire*, that he had been robbed of his watch. The horologe had cost, I learn from another source, forty guineas. This comes of being haughty, Mr. Yates, and wearing chronometers jewelled in many holes, and riding in hansom cabs, and such like. My own name is Old Artful. I left my watch at home, and my overcoat to boot on the night of the Ball; and the Commissioner of City Police kindly allowed my humble four-wheeler to stand in the Old Jewry hard by Guildhall, so that I had not the slightest difficulty in getting there or in geting away to work which was not over until two in the morning. Oh, the Jubilee! the Jubilee! Mr. Yates goes on to say that for the future the pickpockets shall have reason to say of him *Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator*; and that henceforward he will eschew expensive watches, and wear a Waterbury. Proud sir! you should have taken to a Waterbury watch long ago. I wore mine own (cost me ten-and-sixpence) at first compulsorily. You see that I had a rather handsome gold watch by Leroy of the Palais Royal—an eight hundred franc watch; but it is at present in the keeping of Uncle Richard, who is passionately fond of articles of *virtu*, and politely declines to part with my timekeeper until a ridiculous process called "redemption" is gone through. But ere long I learned to love my Waterbury watch. It keeps such excellent time, and ticks so sympathetically. Mem.: Waterbury, where these watches are made, is, I infer, in Connecticut, U.S.A. The only Waterbury that I personally know is in the State of Vermont, seven miles from Montpelier, and a few miles from the fashionable summer resort, Stowe. There is some of the prettiest mountain scenery in the world round about the Vermont Waterbury."

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Further news of Mr. Stanley's expedition has reached St. Paul de Loanda from Leopoldville. It appears that the expedition met with serious difficulties on its way from Leopoldville to Lukolela, the only portion of their journey respecting which information is to hand. Famine has spread from Leopoldville to that part of the Upper Congo. The expedition supplied itself with provisions as best it could at Madouma, Bolobo, and Mpama. Wood to provide fuel for the steamer's engines had been collected in abundance at Bolobo by the united efforts of the agents of the International Association and the advance party which had been sent on by Mr. Stanley. The principal portion of the expedition arrived at Bolobo on the 9th of May, and remained there two days to take in provisions. At Leopoldville it was stated that Mr. Stanley, who had been suffering greatly from the excessive heat, experienced some difficulty in preserving order among the members of the expedition. The difficulties of revictualling excited the men, and it was found necessary to act with great severity towards them. Several times men were landed to bring in game, as for instance, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Kassai, where the country is particularly rich in game. The expedition had to leave Bolobo on the 11th of May, in order to reach the Bangalas station. The steamer Stanely continues to head the flotilla. It was not thought possible for the expedition to reach the confluence of the Arouhuimi with the Congo by the 1st of June, the date mentioned by Mr. Stanley while at Bomu. Tippoo Tib marched with the advance guard. His instructions were that immediately on his arrival at the confluence of the Arouhuimi he was to proceed to the country occupied by the Arabs near Stanley Falls, to engage there some hundreds of men, to collect an ample supply of provisions for the march into the interior, and to bring all to Mr. Stanley, who would be waiting for him at the confluence of the Arouhuimi. The camp on the Arouhuimi was not expected to be formed before the 6th of June.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 15.)

Admiralty, 11th July, 1887.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Major and Bt Lieut-Col F H Poore to be Lieut-Col, vice Suther, to Supernumerary List, on appointment as Assist Adjt-Gen, Royal Marine Forces.

Admiralty, 12th July, 1887.

The following promotions have been made:—Vice-Admiral His Serene Highness E L V C A J Emich Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., to be Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral the Hon W J Ward to be Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Capt F C B Robinson, Ad C, to be Rear-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing:—Rear-Admiral F H Smith has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 14th July, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr J Kimber has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 30th April, 1877—Engr B Taylor has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 15.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 15th July, 1887.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut-Col and Col D M Home having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col has been placed on half-pay.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieut-Col and Col M P Blake, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

1st Dragoons, Lieut-Col and Col F S Russell, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

3rd Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col C S Walker, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

7th Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col F M Drew, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

8th Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col H Lantry, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

Riding-Master and Hony Capt F Eaton has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

9th Lancers, Lieut-Col and Col H R Abadie, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

13th Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col H Hale F Gifford, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on retired pay.

14th Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col C F Morton, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

15th Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col W H Field, having completed his period of service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

21st Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col A H Taylor, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

India Office, 15th July, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Govt of India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant—Lieuts B W Morton, from the Norfolk Regt; D C Phillott, from the South Lancashire Regt; G C Cawood, from the R1 Welsh Fusiliers; C F Campbell, from the Scottish Rifles; H E Whiffin, from the East Surrey Regt; W L Davidson, from the R1 Artillery; A C B Johnson, from the Manchester Regt; L Impey, from the Derbyshire Regt; M Stevens, from the Leinster Regt; K D Erskine, from the Gloucestershire Regt; and H V Bradley, from the Gloucestershire Regt.

The Queen has also approved of the Transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-pay List:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Capt B Briscoe.

The following Appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govts in India:—Col M Protheroe C S I, Mad S C, Assist Qrm-Genl, to be Depy Adjt Genl and Estab, vice Brig-Genl H Pearce, appointed Qrm-Genl; Capt S F C Thatcher, B S C, to be a Depy-Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, B Estab, vice Major W A Wetherall, withdrawn from Staff employ.

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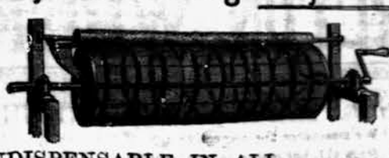
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SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICH^D MATHEWS & Co^S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

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Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
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JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

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ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes	5	lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound	of Coal.
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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.
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In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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Tobacco Alexandrie	„	25	„ 4 0	La Flor de Java	„	100	„ 14 0
Semiramis	„	100	„ 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	„	100	„ 14 0

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

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Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

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Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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